THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 91. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTION,

The Official Vote.

The Meeting of the Return Judges, and the Declaration of the Result.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Board of Return Judges to receive and count the votes of the recent election, met in the Supreme Court Room.

The body was organized by the election of J. Alexander Simpson to the chair; Robert T. Gill and Robert Beatty as clerks; Thomas Mitchell as messenger; J. Pohl as additional messenger; H. Connor and Jacob Baugh as doorkeepers; and James Buckley, Samuel Graham, Daniel Lutz, Jesse Cotton, and John Blaylock as additional doorkeepers.

The roll of the members of the Board was called, as follows:—

ard.	Judge.	Ward.	Judge.
	H. Everley.	15.	W. Seybert.
	T. Clowney.	16.	John H. Brill.
	N. V. B. Stafford.	17.	Ed. D. Murphy.
	Joseph Ralston.	18.	William Linker.
	R. F. Christie.	19.	William McCain.
	William F. Tiel.	20.	Joseph B. Haines.
	W. J. Ovens.	21.	M. F. Preston.
	Penn Bighter.	22.	Geo. R. Kriekbaum.
	W. S. Roland.	23.	Charles Williams.
	N. F. English.	24.	J. A. Simpson.
1.	Lewis T. Peirce.	25.	Charles B. Higman.
2.	Isaac Burk.	26.	Alex. Coyle.
3.	Thomas T. Jones.	27.	Edwin Manly.
4.	S. Sherds.	28.	Benj. Swain.

A quorum being present, the Board at once proceeded to business.

Alderman Beitler was summoned to swear the chairman and clerks. In a few minutes he arrived, and administered the oaths.

The judge of the Twenty-fifth ward announced that his papers had not been signed as required by law, and on motion he was excused for two hours to secure the necessary signatures.

The returns were then called off by the Chair, commencing with those of the Governor.

The Vote for Governor, Compared with that for Auditor-General.

	Auditor-General, October, 1868.			Governor, 1869.		
Wards	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Maj.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Maj.
1....	2408	2109	299R	2276	1541	735R
2....	2545	3549	1004D	2328	2863	535D
3....	1332	2499	1167D	961	1802	841D
4....	1134	2852	1718D	935	2352	1417D
5....	1143	2230	1087D	885	1881	996D
6....	1116	1701	585D	803	1267	464D
7....	2598	2126	472R	2144	1657	487R
8....	1695	1629	66R	1367	1379	12R
9....	1973	1822	151R	1495	1322	173R
10....	2838	1746	1092R	2547	1357	1190R
11....	1100	2071	971D	847	1546	699D
12....	1459	1739	280D	1199	1389	190D
13....	2310	1876	434R	1878	1476	402R
14....	2647	1953	694R	2181	1555	626R
15....	4333	3443	890R	3717	2507	1210R
16....	1866	2143	377D	1596	1593	3R
17....	1520	2760	1240D	1038	1659	621D
18....	3172	2258	914R	2849	1713	1136R
19....	3472	3080	392R	3045	2386	659R
20....	4828	4451	277R	4495	3646	849R
21....	1542	1172	370R	1321	914	407R
22....	2572	1674	898R	2006	1093	913R
23....	2274	1767	507R	2039	1497	542R
24....	2099	2013	86R	1848	1758	90R
25....	1281	1919	638D	....	....	....
26....	3252	2354	898R	2712	1653	1059R
27....	1206	1024	182R	1006	812	194R
28....	918	848	70R	881	703	178R
Total	60,663	60,808 60,633		....	....	
Maj.	.....	175		....		
Agg.	....	121,441		....		

The Vote for Supreme Judge, Compared with that for President.

	President, Nov., 1868.			Judge Sup. Court, 1869.		
Wards.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Majorities	Williams, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.	
1............	4322	2425	528R	2294	1526	768R
2............	6071	2599	873D	2343	2844	501D
3............	*3081	1177	727D	959	1801	842D
4............	†2430	889	652D	955	2341	1386D
5............	1155	2117	962D	890	1874	984D
6............	1107	1609	502D	811	1266	455D
7............	2663	1903	760R	2172	1621	551R
8............	1740	1507	233R	1405	1360	45R
9............	1973	1669	304R	1502	1332	170R
10............	2960	1557	1383R	2542	1340	1202R
11............	1097	1951	966D	854	1439	585D
12............	1435	1625	190D	1212	1382	170D
13............	2348	1693	655R	1907	1442	465R
14............	2629	1775	924R	2201	1555	654R
15............	4531	3223	1308R	3738	2489	1249R
16............	1853	1977	124D	1603	1589	14R
17............	1465	2866	1401D	1033	1651	618D
18............	3189	2038	1151R	2861	1706	1155R
19............	3482	2836	646R	3041	2431	610R
20............	4971	4156	815R	4529	3635	894R
21............	1559	1069	490R	1326	919	407R
22............	2585	1488	1097R	2025	1081	944R
23............	2284	1682	602R	2043	1496	147R
24............	2122	1895	227R	1863	1752	111R
25............	1274	1837	563D	....	....	....
26............	3277	2161	1116R	2706	1650	1056R
27............	1211	952	259R	1040	794	246R
28............	915	773	142R	886	697	189R
	60985 55173	55173		....	....	......
Majorities...	5812			....		
Aggregates...	116158			....		

*Seventh division rejected.

†Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions rejected.

In the returns for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, the vote of the eighth precinct of the Seventeenth ward was omitted. The return judge of the ward—present in the chamber—announced that the return for said precinct was now in the office of the Prothonotary, and the Board appointed a committee to visit the Prothonotary's office and procure the document. They did so, and returned with it. It then appeared that the paper was not signed by a majority of the election officers, and on motion, the Board refused to sign it.

As the return judge of the Twenty-fifth ward was absent procuring the necessary signatures to his credentials, the vote of said ward does not appear.

In the Twentieth ward there were two votes scattering, and the Eighth precinct of the Twenty-second ward was omitted.

THE COUNTY TICKETS.

Recorder of Deeds.

Wards.	Houseman, Rep.	Brenner, Dem.	Ferguson, Temp.	Wards.	Houseman, Rep.	Brenner, Dem.	Ferguson, Temp.
1....	2307	1445	8	19....	3011	2378	23
2....	2288	2840	22	20....	4404	3646	..‡
3....	949	1754	3	21....	1300	915	5
4....	1084	2285	7	22....	1975	1099	4
5....	896	1845	2	23....	2056	1456	1
6....	798	1270	2	24....	1814	1764	18
7....	2100	1686	96	25....	....	....	..
8....	1340	1393	9	26....	2619	1674	20
9....	1463	1351	.....	27....	983	820	19
10....	2407	1376	14	28....	873	692	3
11....	885	1503	2	Total.	......	......	....
12....	1189	1386	.....		......	......	....
13....	1834	1486	5*				
14....	2136	1563	11†				
15....	3633	2513	17‡	Maj.	......	......	....
16....	1587	1579	1				
17....	1003	1689	12	Agg.	......	......	....
18....	2819	1720	15				

* Scattering 2, †Scattering 2, ‡Scattering 1, §Scattering 25.

Prothonotary District Court.

Wards.	Hopkins, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Clayhorn, Temp.	Wards.	Hopkins, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Clayhorn, Temp.
1....	2270	1524	8	19....	3035	2363	23
2....	2316	2847	23	20....	4507	3586	..†
3....	951	1976	8	21....	1313	909	5
4....	937	2356	6	22....	1933	1094	5
5....	879	1863	5	23....	2024	1498	5
6....	813	1247	3	24....	1826	1784	21
7....	2095	1628	32	25....	....	....	..
8....	1389	1359	13	26....	2638	1644	23
9....	1503	1346	..	27....	1011	796	21
10....	2451	1339	20	28....	886	687	3
11....	853	1558	2	Total.			
12....	1214	1367	6				
13....	1883	1442	10				
14....	2206	1487					
15....	3724	2437	31‡				
16....	1600	1574					
17....	1026	1652	9				
18....	2844	1703	9				

* Scattering, 1. † Scattering, 1. ‡ Scattering, 38.

Coroner.

Wards.	Taylor, Rep.	Reinhard, Dem.	Gabel, Temp.	Wards.	Taylor, Rep.	Reinhard, Dem.	Gabel, Temp.
1....	2296	1514	8	19....	3009	2384	25
2....	2337	2831	17	20....	4505	3616	..
3....	963	1781	3	21....	1304	919	4
4....	948	2345	7	22....	2009	1086	4
5....	897	1861	2	23....	2030	1498	2
6....	783	1288	2	24....	1852	1738	19
7....	2149	1634	23*	25....	....	....	..
8....	1392	1364	7	26....	2702	1641	16
9....	1505	1326	1	27....	1012	803	18
10....	2509	1301	9	28....	878	699	3
11....	844	1550	2				
12....	1149	1445	1	Total	......	......	..
13....	1877	1461	6				
14....	2177	1557	11	Maj..	......	......	..
15....	3734	2470	17†				
16....	1574	1596	8	Agg..	......	......	..
17....	1021	1664	10				
18....	2856	1719	9				

* Scattering, 1. † Scattering, 1. ‡ Scattering, 21.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Wards.	Ashton, Rep.	Sellers, Dem.	Peirce, Temp.	Wards.	Ashton, Rep.	Sellers, Dem.	Peirce, Temp.
1....	2285	1519	7	19....	3079	2309	26
2....	2401	2767	19	20....	4649	3478	†
3....	963	1785	2	21....	1309	910	5
4....	971	2326	7	22....	1957	1026	4
5....	906	1852	2	23....	2030	1501	2
6....	825	1233	2	24....	1840	1748	17
7....	2123	1650	23	25....	....	....	...
8....	1363	1387	5	26....	2691	1644	‡19
9....	1369	1346	2	27....	1021	793	19
10....	2454	1351	11	28....	888	681	5
11....	910	1474	2				
12....	1228	1358	..	Total	....	....	....
13....	1885	1454	7		....	....	....
14....	2184	1544	12				
15....	3674	2489	*19	Maj.	....	....	....
16....	1598	1564	7				
17....	1061	1698	9	Agg..	....	....	....
18....	2856	1698	10				

*Scattering 1. †Scattering 29. ‡Scattering 2.

THE CITY TICKET.

City Treasurer.

Wards.	Mercer, Rep.	Patterson, Dem.	England, Temp.	Wards.	Mercer, Rep.	Patterson, Dem.	England, Temp.
1....	2281	1495	10	19....	....	....	..
2....	2338	2839	23	20....	....	....	..
3....	947	1787	11	21....	....	....	..
4....	887	2341	9	22....	....	....	..
5....	806	1865	3*	23....	....	....	..
6....	2109	1261	2	14....	....	....	..
7....	1370	1657	34	25....	....	....	..
8....	1219	1378	7	26....	....	....	..
9....	2454	1118	2	27....	....	....	..
10....	2454	1353	14	28....	....	....	..
11....	848	1554	3				
12....	1201	1386	1	Total.	....	....	..
13....	1852	1473	6				
14....	5192	1538	14				
15....	3732	2475	13	Maj..	....	....	..
16....	....	....	....				
17....	....	....	....	Agg..	....	....	..
18....	....	....	....				

* Scattering.

City Commissioner.

Wards.	Locke, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Finley, Temp.	Wards.	Locke, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Finley, Temp.
1....	2257	1520	9	19....	....	....	....
2....	2330	2861	19	20....	....	....	....
3....	949	1789	2	21....	....	....	....
4....	950	2241	..	22....	....	....	....
5....	888	1871		23....	....	....	....
6....	801	1261		24....	....	....	....
7....	2127	1667	24	25....	....	....	....
8....	1361	1391	7	26....	....	....	....
9....	1249	1044	1	27....	....	....	....
10....	2467	1344	15	28....	....	....	....
11....	869	1524	3				
12....	1282	1365	1	Total.	....	....	....
13....	1894	1445	7				
14....	2185	1541	10				
15....	3727	2472	19	Maj.	....	....	....
16....	....	....	..				
17....	....	....	..	Agg.	....	....	....
18....	....	....	..				

* Scattering, 1.

Senator of the First District.

Wards.	Watt, R.	Diamond, D.
First..................	2326	1469
Second*..................	2318	2851
Third..................	943	1792
Fourth..................	930	2343
Seventh..................	2196	1580
Eighth..................	1401	1349
Twenty-sixth..................	2902	1456
	13,016	12,840
Totals..................	12,840	
Republican majority........	176	
Aggregate..................	25,856	

* There was one scattering vote in this ward.

An Invasion by a Deputy Sheriff—The Doors Broken Down.

While the count was going on, Mr. William Van Hook, one of the deputy sheriffs, rushed into the room, under the guise of a return judge, and having got in, exhibited a paper, shouting, "I have a writ from the Supreme Court." He was hustled out by the messengers. He then procured a posse of the deputies and returned to the door, which was barricaded by settees. The door was beaten in, and the deputies, followed by an indiscriminate mass of the Democracy, rushed into the room, and, jumping on the tables, shouted, "You can't go in!"

Word was conveyed to the Central Station, where a special detail of policemen were on hand. On their arrival an indescribable confusion ensued, amidst which reporters and everybody else were seized by the police.

William F. Corbet, of the Associated Press, was dragged down stairs, and taken to the Central Station, where in a few moments he was released. The row could have been avoided had Van Hook acted as a non-partisan would, in a gentlemanly and officer-like way. Mr. Collins, the representative of the TELEGRAPH, was also grabbed, but he succeeded in releasing himself.

We understand that the trouble originated from the fact that Alexander J. Diamond, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the First District, had appeared before the Common Pleas, and testified that fraud was being committed by the Return Judges, when the court issued an injunction.

The Proceedings in Court in Reference to the Matter.

In the matter of the Thirteenth Legislative district, counsel came into the Court of Common Pleas, and stated to Judge Allison, who was upon the bench, that on the night of the election the count showed that Forsythe had been elected to the Legislature, and was given to a return judge, who, however, at the meeting of the judges this morning, said he had lost it. An order was prayed and granted by the Court for a certified copy of the return filed in the Common Pleas office, but this, upon inspection, was found to have been so altered that Geisz appeared to have been elected by a large majority.

An application was at once made for an alternative mandamus to compel the Judges to refrain from counting the alleged forged return from the Common Pleas. The writ was granted, returnable forthwith, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Van Hook. In a few moments the Deputy Sheriff returned to Court, and made affidavit that upon going into the room where the Judges were assembled, and, making known his mission, he was violently seized by a number of them and forcibly ejected, the writ being torn in the scuffle. He could not, however, name the persons who had done this, but the Court gave him an order to take sufficient force and arrest those he could recognize as having participated in this violence.

Mr. Van Hook, upon this order, arrested the four following persons as those most prominent in the assault:—Henry Connor, Jacob L. Baugh, Jesse Colton, and James Buckley, who were all Doorkeepers.

In the case of the First Senatorial District, complaint was made that the majorities for Mr. Diamond were fraudulently left out of the count, and a *mandamus* was issued against the Return Judges to compel them to refrain from issuing certificates of election until they should answer the Court upon this complaint.

At 1·30 o'clock Mr. Mann came into court representing the return judges, who followed him, and said that, without speaking of the first attempt to serve the writ, which would only cause crimination and recrimination, he would just say that the writ had finally been served.

His Honor called attention to the order for the arrest of the men who had made the attack upon the Deputy Sheriff, saying that he had fixed to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for the hearing.

In regard to the *mandamus* Mr. Mann said the Return Judges did not count the certificate; each judge called out the figures from his own paper, having no certificate before him, and therefore the writ of *mandamus* was without purpose.

The return judge who had lost the return said he had obtained the permission of the court to take out a certificate of the return in the Prothonotary's office.

Mr. Mann then made return to the writ as follows:—The return of J. Alexander Simpson and others, Board of Return Judges, to the writ of alternative mandamus, respectfully shows that they have not violated the command of said writ, and that they do not intend to violate the command of said writ, but that they will refrain, in obedience to the command of said writ, from counting any certificate of the return filed in the Prothonotary's office of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Philadelphia for members of the Legislature of the Thirteenth Legislative district.

Mr. Hirst produced the hourly list of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth ward, showing the real vote to be for Mullen, 115; Forsythe, 124, Geisz, 153; but the certificate to be counted by the judges gave Mullen, 64; Forsythe, 75, and Geisz, 253.

Mr. Mann suggested that he deemed the question here to be one of how far the court would usurp the power of the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members. Mr. Forsythe's complaint of forgery should be made to the Legislature.

After some parley between Mr. Mann and Mr. Hirst, representing the different parties, his Honor concluded to go into a hearing upon the subject of the alteration of this certificate, and the following testimony was taken:—

Murphy, the return judge of the Seventeenth ward, testified that he received the return of the Ninth division of this ward about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the precinct house, folded it, and took it home, where he put it in a bundle with the returns from the other divisions, in his bookcase at his residence, No. 1241 N. Second street. Nobody, that he knew, had access to it. Having placed it there, he never saw it again.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State for Governor, Compared with that of 1868 and 1866.

The following are the reported and estimated majorities in Pennsylvania for Governor, as far as received, with the votes of 1868 and 1866 in comparison:—

	1866. Gov.		1868. Aud.-Gen.		1869. Gov.	
COUNTIES.	Geary, Rep.	Clymer, Dem.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.
Adams......	2910	3126	2832	3174	....	300
Allegheny...	20511	12796	23380	14923	5930	....
Armstrong...	3758	3078	3987	3457	375	....
Beaver......	3310	2385	3540	2675	700	....
Bedford......	2591	2835	2625	3019	....	350
Berks........	7121	13288	7413	13921	....	6750
Blair........	3520	2768	3841	3183	500	....
Bradford......	7134	3091	7612	3863	3000	....
Bucks......	6805	7339	6981	7838	....	600
Butler......	3544	3061	3723	3202	200	....
Cambria......	2643	3295	2849	3587	....	850
Cameron......	274	303	537	441	50	....
Carbon......	1906	2339	2129	2772	....	690
Centre......	3094	3565	3388	3765	....	363
Chester......	8500	6221	8858	6658	2150	....
Clarion......	1776	2813	1908	2956	....	1000
Clearfield...	1650	2786	1895	3037	....	1400
Clinton......	1754	2237	1992	2765	....	600
Columbia......	1965	3583	2077	4058	....	2000
Crawford......	6714	4369	7026	5390	1500	....
Cumberland.	4030	4567	4391	4433	....	900
Dauphin......	5691	4301	6190	4535	1400	....
Delaware......	3647	2252	4016	2764	1500	....
Elk........	376	916	508	1054	....	500
Erie........	7237	3957	7792	4531	2000	....
Fayette......	3569	4359	3745	4773	....	800
Forest......	100	76	352	348	60	....
Franklin......	4299	4196	4321	4278	....	300
Fulton......	775	1055	782	1113	....	360
Greene......	1699	3389	1722	3374	....	1600
Huntingdon.	3248	2229	3473	2428	500	....
Indiana......	4458	2109	4842	2301	1985	....
Jefferson......	2015	1912	2076	2094	....	45
Juniata......	1516	1814	1467	1863	....	335
Lancaster...	14592	8592	15313	8570	5246	....
Lawrence......	3560	1410	3691	1716	1800	....
Lebanon......	4194	2669	4267	2858	1320	....
Lehigh......	4159	5731	4733	6305	....	1700
Luzerne......	8733	12387	9992	13420	....	2300
Lycoming......	3871	4448	4681	5081	....	400
McKean......	877	714	983	869	175	....
Mercer......	4416	3757	4793	4177	550	....
Mifflin......	1725	1835	1858	1828	....	30
Monroe......	705	2699	735	2789	....	2500
Montgomery	7286	8242	7943	8905	....	1000
Montour....	1130	1523	1194	1683	....	485
North'pton..	3859	6870	4462	7701	....	3450
Northbl'nd..	3361	3829	3694	4146	....	650
Perry......	2581	2495	2570	2526	50	....
Philadelphia	54205	48817	60633	60808	4050	....
Pike......	260	1084	338	1269	....	550
Potter......	1346	620	1604	811	625	....
Schuylkill...	8793	10514	8192	9558	....	1000
Snyder......	1792	1326	3195	1829	450	....
Somerset......	3062	1759	1865	1843	1100	....
Sullivan......	486	761	461	846	....	350
Susqueh'na..	4429	2981	4682	3377	1000	....
Tioga......	4791	1628	5410	2051	2800	....
Union......	1991	1287	2054	1340	584	....
Venango......	4409	3492	4431	3761	300	....
Warren......	2987	1572	2990	1882	600	....
Washington.	4977	4712	4940	4948	....	175
Wayne......	2357	2883	2698	3397	....	600
Westmorl'nd	5045	6113	5335	6569	....	1350
Wyoming......	1408	1499	1549	1765	....	300
York......	5896	8780	6033	9006	....	2300
Total....	307274 290096	290096	331416 321739	321739	42870 39463	39463
Maj......	17178		9677		3407	

A Presidential Pardon.

From the Rochester Union and American, Oct. 9.

It will be remembered that the notorious John H. Sims, who resides somewhere near Syracuse, in the United States Circuit Court last year was convicted of counterfeiting and sentenced to pay a fine of $4000 and be imprisoned in the State Prison for a term of years. He had served but a few weeks when he was pardoned by the President. It was alleged at that time that the pardon was procured by one Maynard F. Styles. The allegation seems to have been true, for yesterday, in the Circuit Court, the suit of Maynard F. Styles against John H. Sims was tried by the court. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he had a written contract with Sims to procure him a pardon, he (Styles) to be paid $10,000 if successful. The pardon was obtained, when Sims repudiated his agreement, claiming that it was made while he was in duress and under compulsion. Judge Johnson rendered a judgment for the defendant Sims.

The Wall Street Panic.

The London *Times* had an editorial on Tuesday on financial matters in the United States. The writer says there may be circumstances in the financial position of the United States authorizing the late glaring departure from sound rules of public economy; but it is difficult to deny that a mere struggle of gamblers by an act of the Government is magnified into an event of national importance. If Mr. Boutwell had persevered, more money would have changed hands, more fortunes been made or marred, other brokers gone mad, absconded, or committed suicide, and the threat against Fisk might have been executed. It is not easy to decide whether this will be for good or evil; it might have allayed speculative fever, sobered gambling madness, weaned some helpless dupes from the Exchange, and rid it of some arrant rogues. The lesson will not be altogether lost; but, had the lesson gone on to the end, it might have been more impressive, and its precepts enhanced by a higher cost.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

He Leaves the Capital to Attend the Maryland Fair—The Benefit of Having a "Day Off."

GENERAL NEWS.

Latest Returns of the State Elections—The Radical Triumph—The New York Stock and Money Market.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Grant at Frederick, Md., Fair Ground.

FREDERICK, Oct. 14.—President Grant, accompanied by General Stoneman, Postmaster-General Creswell, Secretary Robeson, and Gen. F. T. Dent, left Washington this morning in a special car, Secretary Robeson on his way to Annapolis, and the others to the Frederick County Agricultural Fair. At Relay Junction the party was joined by United States Marshal Goldsborough, Collector Thomas, and Postmaster Black, the last named of Frederick. At Monocacy Junction the party was met by Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, who presented the reception committee to the President.

Dr. Fairfax Schley delivered a speech of welcome, in which he said that no President had visited the locality since the days of Jackson, and alluded to the scene around them as deeply interesting, from the fact of the battle of Monocacy. The President made no speech, but shook hands with Dr. Schley and bowed his thanks. The party arrived at Frederick at half-past 11 o'clock. They were received by a large crowd, and then driven to the fair grounds.

President Grant at Maryland Fairs—The Baltimore City Hall.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—President Grant has agreed to attend the Frederick County Agricultural Fair now progressing. He has also promised to attend our State Fair, which begins on the 26th instant, and promises to be the grandest we ever had.

Basil S. Elder, in his ninety-sixth year, one our oldest merchants, died yesterday.

No quorum in City Council is yet present.

There are doubts if Banks' veto of the new City Hall bill can be ignored.

Republicans here are jubilant.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet but firm, and nominally 26c. Flour dull and nominal; Howard Street superfine, $5·61¼@5·87½; do. extra, $5·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·40. Corn firm; prime white, $1·12@1·17; yellow and Western, $1·05@1·12. Oats dull at 57@59c. Rye, $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½@23½c.; clear do. 21@21½c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky quiet at $1·20@1·21.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Late Storm—Making Repairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Despatches from Schenectady state that all the aqueducts had been repaired, but the rain, which was still falling, had increased the damage at the culverts. It is impossible to resume navigation of the Erie Canal by the 16th inst. The water in the Mohawk is still rising.

Land Slide.

There has been a land slide on the Boston road, carrying 200 feet of the road bed away at Ishodack. The delay to passengers is, however, slight. The other roads have also suffered slightly, but now all is right.

Dismissed.

The evidence in the case of Van Allen, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, charged with issuing cancelled stamps, before the U. S. Commissioner, is all in, and his counsel moved a dismissal, on the ground that there is nothing in the charges, if true, to make it indictable. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Gold 130⅛, dull and rather weak. The steamer Maine takes out $400,000, mostly in Mexican coin. Governments dull and heavy, with a decline of ½ since yesterday. Money easy at 6, 5, and 4, being the rule for first-class Government houses. Stocks steady. Old Southern, Toledo, and Wabash seem to be the most attractive of the list. Northwestern is also in good demand. The balance are dull and neglected.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks steady. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 130. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120⅝; do. 1864, do., 118⅜; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do., new, 117⅝; do. 1867, 117⅝; do. 1868, 117¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 54; Missouri 6s, 86¼; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 175½; Erie, 33½; Reading, 95⅞; Hudson River, 158½; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 88⅞; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼.

FROM IOWA.

The State Republican by 25,000 Majority—The Apathy that Prevailed in the State.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Iowa election returns are slowly coming in. The vote was very light, and the Republican majority will be from 25,000 to 30,000. In many counties the Democrats had no ticket, and the Republicans hardly took the trouble to vote. Sioux City went Republican for the first time. In Muscatine no county ticket was run by the Democrats, and the vote was hardly one-third of the full vote. The majority for the Republicans is reported at 600, a heavy falling off. Fourteen counties give about 10,000 Republican majority. The city of Burlington gave over 500 Republican majority. Tama county goes Republican by 1000 majority, and the following other Republican majorities are reported:—Poweshiek county, 800; Minnishick, 800. Lee county went Democratic by 300 majority.

Dubuque Democratic.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 14.—The Democracy carry this city. W. J. Stewart, independent Democrat candidate for County Treasurer, has a majority of 600. Only half of the usual vote was polled.

FROM THE STATE.

The Result of the Election in Luzerne County.

SCRANTON, Oct. 14.—The Democratic majority in this city is about 200, being a Republican gain of 650. The Republicans carry the city for the first time on their local ticket, electing their candidates for Mayor, City Marshal, Clerk of the Mayor's Court, and City Auditor, by majorities ranging from 150 to 330, all for the term of three years. The Democrats elect their candidates for District Attorney and City Treasurer.

In the county of Luzerne Packer's majority will not exceed 2000, being a Republican gain of 1500. It is thought that the Republicans have carried the county for their candidate for County Treasurer.

FROM OHIO.

The Republicans Claim the State by 8000 Majority.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—The Republicans claim the State by from 8000 to 10,000 majority, and that the Legislature is Republican by a majority of three in the House and one in the Senate.

Masonic Convention.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—The convention of the Grand Commandery of the Master Masons of Ohio is being held here to-day. The attendance is large. The convention will continue its sessions until Wednesday next. Important matters will be brought up in regard to the various degrees of Masonry during the session.

Started for Rome.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Archbishop Purcell left this city last night for Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council.

The Bible in the Schools.

A public mass meeting will be held here on Saturday of persons opposed to reading the Bible in the public schools. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Charles Reemlin, Judge Stalls, and the Rev. Thomas Vickers.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 84⅛; of 1867, 83; ten-forties, 76; Erie Railroad, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¼; Great Western, 29.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton opens irregular; middling uplands, 12½d.; Orleans middlings, 12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 14—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93⅜@93½. Five-twenties of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 84¼; of 1867, 83⅛; ten-forties, 76; Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—1 P. M.—Pork firm. Cheese, 66s. Linseed Oil, £32 10s.

THE SURVIVORS.

Perils and Sufferings of the Mariners who were Set Adrift at Sea by the Sinking of the Trade Wind.

Says the New Orleans *Republican* of the 10th inst.:

It is known to our readers that when the Honduras steamship Trade Wind went down last month, soon after leaving the mouth of the Mississippi, the passengers and crew took to their small boats, but one of them, which parted company in the gale, was not heard from until a few days ago. The following particulars of the severe trials of the four men are furnished us by one of them, Mr. Twomey:—

On the twenty-sixth they found themselves no longer able to keep in the neighborhood of the other boats, as the wind was strong and the sea running high. They were provided with nothing more than two blankets, two oars, and a half a bottle of fresh water. A few pieces of hard bread were ruined by salt water.

The names of the survivors are Thomas Twomey, a resident of this city, Frank Dillon, George Thomas, and Abner Reed.

When they saw themselves alone in an open boat, with a rolling sea and a strong breeze, nothing more could be done than to keep their pinnace from swamping, and drifting helplessly, with a faint attempt to head for the land, but their efforts were vain. The wind drove them southward, each man endeavoring to retain the points of the compass, during the day by the sun, and at night by the north star. Only on one occasion were their hopes of delivery heightened when the smoke of a steamer was seen a long way off, but that was all.

When five days out their sufferings, of course, became almost unendurable. By persevering efforts small quantities of rain water were saved, sufficient to moisten their parched throats. One of the men was so far gone as to resort to sea water, drinking half a bottle of it with apparent relish. Sharks kept near the skiff, and their constant presence was more than annoying, but men who are famishing may find even an enemy of service. With labor and repeated efforts one of the small man-eaters was captured and eaten; but Twomey says that raw shark, even with a collapsed stomach, is not a dainty dish, though it beats nothing all to pieces.

The first vessel they sighted was the schooner Abbie Campbell, lying about one hundred and fifty miles to the southward of Southwest Pass. Under the circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine their sensations. Their boat was leaking badly and reduced to one oar, while the blanket had been torn in strips to stop the leaks. They did not possess sufficient strength to move the skiff, and had nothing to signal with. The single idea was to make the schooner observe them. They were not long in suspense, for Captain Denison by chance saw them, and at once sent off his cutter to the rescue.

All four of the unfortunates, when sure of safety, sank exhausted and became fully aware of their miserable condition. The excitement and doubts past, nature demanded reparation for the strain. Captain Denison took them on board, treating them most humanely, relieving their sad necessities gradually, not allowing them to gorge with food or water, and under his treatment the men immediately began to recover.

As soon as the wind permitted, the schooner made sail for Pensacola, where she arrived on the 6th instant, and when the steamship Lizzie came down from Milton, Captain Felsher learned the condition of the wrecked men, and kindly offered them a free passage to this city. His generosity did not stop at that, but he solicited a purse from his passengers, and a neat sum was quickly made up, which gave the wrecked party a start on returning from the awful dangers of the deep.

Thus it will be seen that, although the Trade Wind went to Davy Jones' locker, none of her inhabitants followed her to the bottom, and only one death ensued—that of the fireman in Captain Morrill's boat, who, when delirious from thirst and famine, wildly threw himself into the sea and was no more of earth.

What the Cubans Have Lost.

A Cuban has compiled the following tables from official reports published in the *Diario de la Marina*, at Havana. These documents report, for the month of August, 1869:—

Killed............	1172	Horses taken........	2459
Wounded........	1154	Beeves taken........	2037
Prisoners..........	105	Arms of fugitives captured........	415
Recaptured........	57	Flags............	11
Those giving up arms.	2087		

The losses of the Cubans since the commencement of the revolution up to August 31, from the same source:—

Killed............	16,263	Horses rendered useless........	813
Wounded........	7,868	Beeves captured.....	2,483
Prisoners........	1,767	Firearms taken........	4,337
Recaptured........	1,332	Flags............	72
Laid down arms...	16,338		
Horses captured...	100,607		

If this account be true, there cannot be many live Cubans or horses now in the island, and Cespedes and Quesada had better at once give up the fight.

Rights of the Celestials.

The Chinese laborers who were so brutally driven from their work on the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad, by a band of ruffians, have resumed their duties, and no credit to the scoundrels who molested them. We have abolished African slavery in this country, but in some respects seem to preserve the spirit of its institutions. If it is proposed to substitute Mongolian serfdom, we think Wm. Lloyd Garrison had better return to his Boston society, for the work of the abolitionist is not complete. *Per contra*, we have it from San Francisco that Judge Sawyer has just decided that Chinese testimony is admissible in the courts under the Fourteenth Amendment. This is like a ray of light in the darkness. There are hopes that the common sense, intelligence, and humanity of Californians will yet triumph over the "Dead Rabbit" instincts of their politicians.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 14, 1869.

The demand for loans to-day is quite small and the market continues to wear a stringent look, though the lack of spirit in business and speculative circles prevents any great pressure either for time or demand loans. The banks are unable, in their weak condition, to take up all the good paper offered, and the balance is forced upon the street or withdrawn from the market by the makers, in disgust at the high scale of rates demanded.

6 per cent. is the current figure for call loans, with Government bonds as collaterals, and 10 per cent. on mixed securities. Prime discount notes cannot be placed at less than 10 per cent. even for good round sums.

There is barely sufficient demand for gold in our market to enable us to quote the premium. The same condition exists in New York, the opening sales being made at 130½, with a single fluctuation to 130.

There is no demand for investment or otherwise for Government securities, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. The entire money market, in fact, reflects a general apathy everywhere.

The Stock market is rather weak, and the volume of business is light. State loans are without change. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¾@100⅝; 97 was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was quiet and prices had a downward tendency. Sales were made at 47·56@47⅞. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 56⅛. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 40½ for Little Schuylkill; 70 for Norristown; 53¾ for Lehigh Valley; 52 for Minehill; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28⅛ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 34½ cash and 34½ b. o.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were without improvement, and not a single transaction was reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 City 6s, New.ls.	100¾	100 sh Reading.....	47⅞
$2000 do......b5.	100⅝	200 do....ls.c.	47·56
$1000 C & A m 6s,89.	95½	10 do.......c.	47⅞
$1000 Leh V R n bs. reg.	95½	100 do..s30wn.	47·69
		100 do.......	47·69
90 sh Leh Val.allot lots.....	52½	100 do..s30wn.	47·69
100 sh Leh N St.b30.	34½	18 sh Penna R.....	56⅛
100 do.....b30.	34½	1 do........	56⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119½; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@120¼; do., 1864, 119@119¼; do., 1865, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1865, 117⅝@117⅞; do. do., 1867, 117⅝@118⅛; do., 1868, 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108@108¼; 6s, 107¼@108; Gold, 130⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 119@120; do. 1862, 119¾@120¼; do. 1864, 119@119¼; do. 1865, 119¼@119½; do. 1865, new, 117⅝@117⅞; do. 1867, do. 117⅝@117⅞; do. 1868, do., 117⅝@117⅞; 10-40s, 108@108⅛; U.S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130@130⅛; Silver, 127@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130¼	11·15 A. M.	130
10·45 "	130	11·18 "	130⅛
10·50 "	130⅛	11·45 "	130
10·55 "	130	11·55 "	130⅛
10·56 "	130⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14.—The Flour market is quiet, but we continue yesterday's quotations. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·50@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·75@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6@6·25 ⅌ barrel.

There is very little change to record in the Wheat market. The demand has somewhat improved, and prices are rather stronger. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·45; 800 bushels Michigan amber at $1·40; 15,000 bushels Western Rye on private terms; 1000 bushels white at $1·45. 1000 bushels Western Rye sold at $1·07. Corn is higher and more inquired after. Sales of 8000 bushels Western yellow at $1·05@1·06; Pennsylvania at $1·10, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at $1. Oats are without change; 4000 bushels Western sold at 58@60c. Barley is in demand at the decline noted yesterday. 3000 bushels round New York sold at $1·25.

Bark—The last sale was at $37 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is scarce. We quote at $1·26@1·27 per gallon. Some "fancy" iron-bound is held at $1·30.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R........	175⅛	West. Union Tele....	36¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail. ..	33	Toledo & Wabash R	61¼
Ph. and Rea. R......	95	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68⅛
Mich. S.R........	88⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	80¼
Clev. and Pitts. R....	100	Adams Express......	55
Chi. and N. W. com..	71⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co....	23
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84	United States......	58¾
Chi. and R. I. R......	106	Tennessee 6s, new...	55⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85	Gold........	130⅛
Pacific Mail Steam...	59⅞	Market irregular.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........46 | 11 A. M...........57 | 2 P. M..........61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Ital. barque Rosina Bruno, Patuzs, New York, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig James Coffill, Coffill, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Wickford, R. I., Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana and New York, with cotton, hides, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Gloman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, with lumber and wood to Collins & Co.

Schr George and Mary, Lord, 6 days from Boston, with ice Penn Ice Co.

Schr J. C. McShane, Gibbs, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with iron and coal to Robbins, Mitchell & Co.

Schr Walker, Warren, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from New Haven.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Hartford.

Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Haige, Brower, from Boston.

Schr S. Wilson, Newell, from Boston.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Boston.

Schr H. G. Smith, Bent, from Boston.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 14.—Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Susie, with grain to F. Barnes and lumber for Camden.

Susquehanna, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

O. Hartman, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Wright & Bro., with lumber to H. Croskey.

Jennie Lucas, with lumber to order.

S. M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 13.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—A. J. Borden; N. Bottsford; M. A. Duffy; A. C. Conde; and Catharine Terrence, with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 14.—The barge Mary A. Brady, with pipe, leaves to-day for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 9th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Barque Marianna I, Santos, for Philadelphia, was loading at Lisbon 28th ult.

Brig Richmond, Power, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 19th ult. for Genoa.

Brig C. H. Packard, Packard, from Rockport for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, from Philadelphia for Alexandria, before reported sunk on Hampton bar, has been pumped out, and proceeded to Alexandria 12th inst.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 8th inst.

Schrs Henry, Murray, and D. Brittain, Farris, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Lady Ellen, Somers, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr King Bird, Munson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.

Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, hence, at Gloucester 11th inst.

Schrs Dick Williams, Julia Nelson, and M. N. Cook, hence, at Washington, D. C., 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Hannah Morris, cleared yesterday by Peter Wright & Sons, for Liverpool, has on board 45,811 bushels wheat, 1473 bbls. flour, 200 casks tallow, 150 tcs. beef, 350 bags oil cake, 12 bales rags, 65 hhds. bark, 100 tcs. lard, 2000 hickory spokes, and 15 bbls. beeswax.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION—INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

From the N. Y. Times.

As a piece of historical information, the letter of Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett regarding the construction of the Confederate Constitution is both curious and valuable.

At the outset the dilemma presented to the Confederate leaders was this—whether, on the one hand, to cling as closely as possible to the old forms and the "old flag" of the United States, to the approved Constitution, and to the familiar divisions and prescribed scope of executive, legislative, and judicial authority, or to strike out in some new path, and essay a "more perfect Union." The former method had the advantage of familiarity, tradition, and long experience; the latter that of boldness and independence. However, the former triumphed. The Confederate flag was substantially the old "Stars and Stripes," with some stars blotted out and some stripes obliterated; the national, State, town, and county prorogations were substantially the same as in the old Union; even the phraseology of laws was little altered, and the titles and duties of officers were pretty much the same. Semmes tells us that it was the policy of the Montgomery Government, at the outset, to "confer the same rank" on military and naval officers who should embrace "the new service" that they held in the old—and his own transfer to a "lighthouse board" forthwith was an illustration of this policy. However, despite the protest of Southern statesmen that they were satisfied with "the Constitution as it was," they did in some particulars alter that instrument; and Mr. Rhett, as Chairman of the Montgomery Convention, appointed to frame a permanent Constitution for the Confederate States, is conceded to have been the author of the most important part of these alterations. Hence his present testimony is valuable as a contribution to the history of those troublous times.

Mr. Rhett declares that it was the determination of the South to make the Confederate Constitution "simply the Constitution of the United States as the South had always interpreted its powers, with only such alterations as would remove ambiguity." The first great question hinged on the Government's power to levy taxes and expend their proceeds. "One party, chiefly at the South," according to Mr. Rhett, held that Congress had power to levy taxes merely for revenue to carry on the Government, while "the other party, chiefly at the North," held that "this power should be exercised for different and antagonistic purposes, to prevent importations on which taxes may be collected, and thereby promote and encourage different branches of industry, by giving them the markets of the United States." We do not think this to be an absolutely correct statement of the geographical *status* of the free trade and protection parties, respectively; however, it is correct enough for Mr. Rhett's purpose, which is to show why the clause referring to the subject in the Constitution was altered by him. This clause, as we all know, runs as follows:—

> "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debt and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

And what Mr. Rhett did was to substitute for the *purpose* here stated, namely, "to pay the debt," etc., the words "for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy"—which latter appears in the Confederate Constitution.

This, however, strikes one as being "the difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee;" because whatever "misinterpretation" could be made of the original clause could certainly be made of the substitute. The latter is quite as general, quite as ambiguous, and quite as pregnant with constructive powers as the former. Mr. Rhett himself was compelled to add, therefore, specifically, a provision that "no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." This, of course, was effectual—the *coup de grace* to protection. As a matter of fact, however, the need of the South for the moment was rather to offer a premium on foreign importations than to levy a tax on them: and the provision in the Constitution never, therefore, became important, the amount of foreign commerce being small. The only duties were laid by the blockading squadron, and these were often so heavy as to kill foreign trade, if they did not foster domestic industry.

Mr. Rhett tells us also the history of the internal improvement provision. To the familiar clause in the powers of Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes," under which a constructive power to expend money for internal improvements has been employed, was added a proviso that the Confederate Congress "should not appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce." And it was provided that even in furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and improving rivers and harbors, the cost should be "laid on the navigation facilitated thereby."

It was Mr. Rhett, also, who proposed making the Presidential term six years instead of four—a really sensible suggestion, though, to be sure, it made little difference, as the case turned out. And it was he, too, that proposed the well-known provisions for removals from office by the President and for making constitutional amendments. Altogether, therefore, this is, as we have said, an interesting piece of history, and the fact that the instrument prepared with so much care was shortlived, does not decrease the interest. It shows, also, that though we hear much complaint against "Constitutional tinkering," neither South nor North was quite satisfied to live under the Constitution as it was.

DIALECTIC DUETS.

From the N. Y. World.

Professor Perry, an able advocate of free trade, has met Mr. Greeley, the champion of Chinese economics, upon a common platform, and, as was inevitable, has triumphed over him. It was the combat of David and Goliath over again. Professor Perry had the seven smooth stones of statistics and the sling of logic. The Goliath of protection had a helmet of congenial brass upon his venerable head, and greaves of brass upon his legs, and a target of brass between his shoulders. And the staff of his spear was a Massachusetts weaver's beam; and his spear's head was six hundred shekels of American pig-iron. Nevertheless, the Professor prevailed over the Philistine, and when the Bostonians saw their champion was dead they fled.

We do not advert to this calamity to embitter the feelings of the actually discomfited and constructively defunct H. G. in the hour of his defeat. But we do wish to deprecate the dreadful consequences which will inevitably flow from the unlimited repetition of such a contest as that in which he has been worsted. Such a multiplication of such a spectacle is prognosticated as inevitable. It is assumed that this sort of thing will infuse fresh vigor into the decrepit "lecture system," by adding to the lyceum the combative charm of the cock-pit without despoiling it of its own; and that the provincial lecture course will henceforth combine the intellectual interest of the discourses of Socrates under the plane trees of Athens with the livelier titillations of the bull-fights of Madrid.

Of course, we accept Milton's pious maxim, that truth is invincible so long as error is left free to combat it. But it does not therefore follow that we are bound to set up a controversial prize ring in every town, where economic champions shall be invited to pommel each other for hire. Are the modern sect of peripatetic philosophers from whose mercenary mouths literary and patriotic platitudes now drool drearily upon the inhabitants of our inland towns, at the rate of fifty cents per auditor, to become Sir Pandaruses of Troy, and by their sides wear steel? Are lecturers to be put upon the footing of prize-fighters, to perambulate in pairs, and set-to oratorically for the behoof of bucolic listeners? When two gladiators of the lyceum come to advertising themselves for joint exhibition, what guarantee can their auditors have that the hits and counters may not have been previously prepared, and the issue of the combat collusive? Any antagonist who might be pitted against Mr. Greeley, for instance, would, of course, be too strong for him; and the only way to impart interest to such a struggle, or to get bets on the sage of Chappaqua at any odds, would be to induce the other man to sell the fight. The suspicion that an orator was not ridden to win would not only be fatal to his future usefulness, but would be highly unfair to his backers and tend to the demoralization of rural audiences.

In every point of view, we are pained at the prospect of assimilating the rostrum to the ring. Of course, exhibitions given confessedly for amusement would ensue, as in the case of the literal arena, upon exhibitions perpetrated ostensibly for instruction. Who can contemplate with equanimity the prospect of placards announcing the "farewell benefit" of "Hiram Walbridge, the Vet," giving notice that the well-known sport, Henry Ward Beecher; the ex-champion, Wendell Phillips; George Francis Train, the Omaha Boy, and other talent, had kindly volunteered to assist, and holding out, as an additional lure, that the entertainment would conclude with a set-to between the beneficiary and Prosper M. Wetmore? No lover of his country who reflects upon such possibilities as these will lend his countenance to a proposition that opens the way to them.

Besides, let the tax upon temper be considered. Our own ethereal mildness has sometimes almost given way under the necessity of constant kicking, even in print, against the perversities of H. G. What, then, would be the effect upon mere fallible mortals of encountering him personally upon a platform, and confuting him, not as through a newspaper darkly, but face to face? And if we consider the condition of the audience as well as of the orator, how vast an addition to the sum of human suffering would ensue! Truth is almost invaluable; but, if she can be attained in no other way, is she worth getting at such a dreadful sacrifice as this?

The crowning horror of the horrid future thus foreshown will be the meeting of men and women for mutual conviction or confutation. Obviously, the Equal Rights Association and Sorosis would snatch at such a chance of vindicating the equality of their sex. Breathes there the man with soul so dead that he could survive seeing Dr. Bushnell sustain the onset of Anna Dickinson? What, let us ask, would life be worth if it were made a social duty, as in the rural regions it would surely be, to listen to such an outpouring of viraginian vituperation as that? Just Heavens! How would Lindley Murray be rent in twain, and the reason of the auditors of Anna totter on its throne! What sun of sense could pierce the war clouds rolling down, where Susan B. Anthony and Timothy Titcomb shouted in their sulphurous canopy? Perish the thought! Let the lecturer plod on his lonely round, nor dare to afflict us doubly.

THE MORMONS' APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS A STATE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The close proximity of the line of the Pacific Railroad to the centre of Mormonism has tended in a great measure to remove the isolation which the laborious apostle of the Mormons thought necessary for the establishment of his peculiar sect. Far removed from the large and prosperous cities of the United States, Brigham Young flattered himself that he could there establish a colony and found a sect which recognized polygamy not only as law, but as a thing to be cherished and cultivated. With this object in view, the Mormon apostle sought in the far West a wilderness, and, after years of patient toil, through his exertions and the labors of his followers, he has made a barren waste blossom like the rose. In the meantime, however, while Utah was being improved and the industry of its inhabitants was everywhere making itself evident, the vast flow of emigration to the United States, the rapid development of the republic, and the increasing prosperity of the nation, were exercising their influence throughout the land. So long as the tide of progress flowed not towards Utah all went well for the Mormon territory and the prophet; his high priest and faithful followers remained secure in their remoteness. With the laying down of the Pacific Railroad the speck, no bigger than a man's hand at first, commenced to increase, and Brigham Young feared for the Eden which in his mind he had conceived, by his energy brought into existence, and which was made rich by the labor of his followers.

Perceiving in the progress and growth of the States that the institution which has cost him so much labor of thought and action stands in danger, Brigham Young has resolved upon a course of action which must prove a failure. On the 6th instant the semi-annual Mormon Conference assembled in Salt Lake City. All parts of the Territory were represented. The period was thought a fitting occasion to lay the subject of application for admission as a State into the Union before the people. With this object in view, a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject. The document drawn up embodies the substance of the petitions sent to Congress in 1856 and 1862, which were never brought to a vote in the House. The memorial claims precedence for Utah of the other Territories admitted into the Union with far less order of government and general resources, and complains particularly of the practice of the United States in appointing officers from distant States who are unacquainted with the necessities of the people.

The preceding is the substance of the memorial to be presented to the United States Congress at its next session. The fact of it emanating from one hundred and fifty thousand people anxious for self-government entitles it to thoughtful consideration. It cannot, however, be forgotten that the most prominent plank in the platform of the Mormon creed, polygamy, is one which is not only condemned by the whole people of the country, but by the civilized world. The Mormon leaders well understand that if Utah shall be admitted into the family of States, with its system of polygamy, they can regulate matters to suit themselves. The laws relating to marriage at the present time are different in many of the States, and that there is no general law on the subject is to be regretted. That polygamy should be recognized and sanctioned is a little too much of a good thing in this age, notwithstanding that the application comes from a large body of people in a section of the country which they have made fruitful and productive. The position of the Mormons we regard as untenable. They cannot be admitted as long as they possess their present system. The country, however, looks for some action on the subject from Congress. Special legislation should be taken, and the Mormon chief should be given to understand that the sooner he puts his house in order the better, and make his preparations to move. If Mormonism is to flourish, it must do so outside of the American Union. The system is one that cannot be recognized.

NON-RECOGNITION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Government view of the Cuban question seems to be fully and semi-officially explained in a despatch from Washington. The reasons of the administration for not concurring in the action of four Spanish-American republics toward Cuba are founded on the condition of the island, the want of full proof that it has a government *de facto*, and upon the law of nations, which forbids recognition before a rebel has thus attained to the stature of a belligerent. But the American Government has courteously asked of Spain the boon of Cuban independence, though it is false that General Sickles has proffered a mediation as between several belligerents, he having most fittingly tendered only the good offices of the United States. This action was partly influenced by testimony that very prominent soldiers and statesmen of Spain—are we at liberty to guess who?—were favorably inclined to the Cuban proposal to purchase independence by paying a certain sum for the good-will and fixtures of Spanish government in the island. But as the Cubans were not willing to run the risk of laying down their arms as preliminary to this bargain, and as the politicians of Spain feared an admission of inability to retain the island, good offices were ineffectual. The note of General Sickles, gratefully received, was amicably withdrawn, in accordance with diplomatic usage—all reports, especially in the English press, to the contrary notwithstanding. Aside from this Washington statement, we have for some days been assured that the course of General Sickles, so far from being rash, has seemed to the department eminently prudent, and has secured the hearty approval of the Government.

Our Washington authority avers that the government of Spain has not sought the assistance and sympathy of foreign powers. Of this we do not feel convinced. In a letter from Spain, which we deem trustworthy, we have been given what purports to be a veritable relation of Marshal Prim's interview with Napoleon. The Emperor not only reminded the Spanish War Minister that Spain had not aided him in his Mexican enterprise, but expressed his conviction that Cuba would be lost to Spain. That conviction may comfort the friends of Cuba, in the absence of any attempt on our part to break the laws of nations, and it may also operate to determine our Government to peace, as the best means of helping the Cubans without injuring ourselves to a greater extent than they can repay.

Foreign Items.

—It is stated in one of the French papers that the Hindoos in the environs of Bombay have been much startled by the appearance of their god Vishnu, who has several times been seen at night whirling past them on a celestial wheel like a flash of fire. Directly he approaches them they prostrate themselves in the dust. Yet all the time it is not really Vishnu; it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but finding that the heat rendered it an encumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercise upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern.

—The Sultan has just made a very sensible innovation upon a long-established custom in Eastern etiquette. Hitherto, every Mussulman who wished to present a petition to the Padisha was obliged to wait until a Friday, and to choose a moment when his Highness rode on his weekly visit to the mosque. This often gave rise to great confusion, to hustlings, and to vigorous plying of bamboo canes on the part of Turkish policemen. Henceforth petitions may be deposited every day of the week, and at any hour, in a large letter-box which has recently been placed at the principal entrance of the imperial palace. An aide-de-camp of the Sultan and a teftich of police are entrusted with the care of this box, and with the duty of remitting its contents to headquarters. On the day after they have deposited their petitions the supplicants are to call at the palace and receive a verbal reply from Raouf Pacha, first aid-de-camp and chief equerry to the Sultan, who has been specially appointed to superintend this new branch of the service. Whether this reform will be fitly appreciated by the old Turks of Stamboul is doubtful; but it will be accepted as a boon by the younger Turks who have no taste for bamboo, and will add considerably to the comfort and decorum—though not perhaps to the picturesqueness—of the Sultan's Friday rides to Saint Sophia.

—Some of the peace reformers in Switzerland have been loud in their condemnation, first of armies and then of monarchs, as the chief promoters of armies. Especially have they denounced the expensiveness of monarchies. We need not enter into the discussion; but it may be useful for those who ponder over such questions to know exactly how much monarchs and their families cost. The most expensive of all monarchies seems to be that of Russia, which costs considerably more than that of France, while that of France again may be placed side by side with that of Turkey. In Russia royalty costs £1,700,000 a year; in France, £1,400,000; and in Turkey, £1,320,000. Other European nations indulge their sovereigns with much more modest figures. Among this less expensive class Austria heads the list, providing for the maintenance of the Hapsburgs £800,000 a year. Italy comes next, with £640,000; then Prussia, with £480,000; while England provides something like £170,000 for its royal family. Among the cheaper sovereignties, the dearest is Bavaria, which sets apart for royalty about £250,000. Portugal follows with the moderate sum of £133,000. Holland is content with an expenditure of £100,000; Norway and Sweden with £52,000; Denmark with £48,000; Wurtemberg with £44,000; and Rome with £40,000. In round figures, the kings and kaisers of Europe cost Europeans something like £8,000,000 a year paid to them for their own private use.

—An English paper says:—At the Hertford borough sessions "an elderly man named Bourchier" has been fined 2s. and 8s. costs, or in default sentenced to imprisonment for seven days, for refusing to attend morning prayers in the Hertford Union Workhouse. It appeared that Bourchier's objections were not to the prayers themselves, but to their being read by Mr. Wheeler, the master of the workhouse, with whom he had had a quarrel arising from the bottom of the copper being burnt. The story recalls to remembrance Leech's picture in *Punch* of the butler who gives his master warning because morning prayers are read by the governess, and he (the butler) could not bring himself to say "Amen to a guv'ness." It seems doubtful whether any good result will be attained by thus forcing Bourchier on to his knees while Mr. Wheeler is reading prayers. We may be quite sure that so long as he considers himself aggrieved he will be thinking more about the bottom of the copper than the words which fall from Mr. Wheeler's lips, and matters will hardly be mended by fining him and sending him to prison. Assuming that his grievance respecting the copper is unfounded, common sense suggests that attempts should be made to reason with him until he is in a better frame of mind; and if these attempts fail, that it will be better for him to be absent from prayers than to attend them without that devotional spirit which will enable him to say "Amen" to Mr. Wheeler.

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$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.......$140 | Second Cabin.......$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.......$145 | Second Cabin.......$8

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, October 14, at 1 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
32§ No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Produce Association yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were referred to a committee for action:—

Resolved, That on and after January 1, 1870, all packages borrowed by persons delivering goods must have a sum deposited on them to the full amount of their value as security for their return, said value to be—on truck baskets, 50 cents; peach baskets, 25 cents; barrels, 25 cents; bags, 25 cents; berry crates, $3·50.

Resolved, That all farmers must mark the words L. C., with a separate and distinct mark, with their names branded in full, so that they may be easily distinguished from all others.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a three-story brick building northeast corner of Twelfth and Federal streets, occupied by John L. Carney as a grocery and provision store. The police were attracted to the house by the cries of murder and fire, proceeding from persons on the roof, and finding the lower part fastened up, the doors were forced open. They then discovered fire in the cellar and in the store as well, the flames, in their opinion having been kindled in both at about the same time. In making the fire kindling wood seemed to have been used, as well as wrapping paper. The store was burned out, and the fire had extended to the upper portion of the building. An investigation was started by Fire Marshal Blackburn into the circumstances of the burning, and upon the developments brought out he caused the arrest of Mr. Carney, the occupant. On a hearing, yesterday, before Alderman Kerr, the facts already given were sworn to by the witnesses, and in addition the Fire Marshal testified that defendant had obtained an insurance in the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company of $800 on the stock; on the fixtures, $200; on the furniture, $500; and $500 on the liquors. In the opinion of the witness, the liquor in the store was not worth five dollars; the furniture not worth $200; and the stock and fixtures not worth half the amount of insurance. After hearing the testimony, the Alderman held the accused for his appearance at court, to answer the charge of setting fire to the premises with intent to defraud the Jefferson Insurance Company.

—At 2 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a large brick building on the east side of Twenty-third street, above Chesnut, owned by David S. Gendell, architect and builder. The second and third floors were used by him for all kinds of carpenter work. The lower story was occupied by Reuben N. Buckley for the storing of the furniture manufactured in his mill on Chesnut street, above Twenty-third. The building was almost totally destroyed, the first floor being all that remains intact. The furniture of Mr. Buckley was saved, and he sustains but little loss. Mr. Gendell's loss on building is $5000; on the contents, $2000. Insurance on building, $4000, in Lycoming Mutual; none on the contents of the building. A large frame shed and a quantity of lumber in the yard were partially destroyed.

—Last evening a political dispute occurred at a public house near Twentieth and Filbert streets, which led to angry words between William Campbell and John Rafferty. Finally, Rafferty, as alleged, when the parties were outside of the house, stabbed Campbell back of the ear inflicting a painful wound. Rafferty was arrested and Campbell was taken home.

—A fight occurred on election night, on Eleventh street, near Ogden, during which a pistol was discharged. The ball from it took effect in the leg of John J. Collins, who was passing, producing a painful wound.

—Last evening a boy, residing at No. 1721 Chesnut street, was run over and killed by a Chesnut street passenger car. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅛.

—The workingmen of Baltimore have a full ticket in the field.

—The New Jersey State Fair, now open at Trenton, is well attended.

—General Dix has arrived at Omaha from the West, and participated in the hunt yesterday.

—The Staunton Fair is well attended, and is highly creditable to Virginia agriculturists of that section.

—In seven counties of Virginia, in a twenty-three days' tour, the United States authorities broke up forty-seven illicit distilleries.

—Colonel W. A. McKillip, of Carroll county, Md., has been nominated for Comptroller by the Republican State Convention of Maryland.

—Near Harpersville, on the Susquehanna Railroad, on Tuesday, a train was thrown from the track, and several passengers were injured.

—Joseph Dunn, a hackman, was killed by J. M. Harris, a lawyer, at Memphis, yesterday. The hackman was making an attack on Mr. Harris.

—The Wyoming Legislature met on Tuesday. L. D. Marion, of Laramie county, was elected President of the Council, and John Herrick, of Albany county, Speaker of the House.

—Richard J. Kesner, charged with robbing the United States mails between New York and Philadelphia, plead guilty at Trenton yesterday, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

—President Grant, General Sherman, Postmaster-Gen. Creswell, and Secretary Cox leave Washington to-morrow for Frederick, to attend the Maryland State Fair. Thence they go to the battle-fields of South Mountain and Antietam.

Foreign Affairs.

—Lord Derby's illness is growing more serious.

—The railroad in the vicinity of Valencia has been destroyed.

—It is said that the Sultan of Turkey will preside at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

—Spanish officials declare the rebellion to be dying out, but facts contradict this assertion.

—On the 9th of September the United States steamer Kearsarge was in the port of Sydney, New South Wales.

—The Feejee Islanders, it is reported, have asked the United States Government to establish a protectorate over them.

—It is considered probable that the Chapter of the Diocese of Exeter will reject the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Temple to that See.

—Government troops are intrenched at Valencia, and are awaiting reinforcements before attacking the insurgents. A frigate is anchored off shore to assist the troops. This looks as if the republicans held the city.

COWARDLY ATTACK.

The Perpetrator Lynched.

On Monday last a colored man committed an assault on a young lady, near Fort Washington, sixteen miles from this city, while she was on her way to, and within two hundred yards of the school house, she being the teacher. She was found by her friends lying quietly on the ground, fearing to move lest the assailant should return, and, finding her alive, kill her. He was arrested the same day and taken to Piscataway, where he was identified by the lady, and a commitment made out against him for trial at court, and being placed in charge of Constables John Underwood and Anthony Anderson, he was immediately taken to Marlborough, the county seat.

At his request he was taken by his house to bid his wife good-bye, and while the wagon was standing in front of his house it was approached by about twenty men dressed only in their shirts and drawers, one only in a shirt, and with handkerchiefs with pierced eye-holes over their heads, who, after tying Constable Underwood, who had attempted to defend his prisoner, and had fired several shots at the lynchers, removed him from the wagon, made Deputy Constable Anderson drive the vehicle to a piece of woods a short distance off, where he too was put out and tied.

The wagon was then driven by one of the maskers under a large white oak tree, and a noose having been already adjusted over a horizontal limb, the prisoner, who was handcuffed, was made to stand up, but his head not reaching the noose, he was made to get upon the driver's seat, when the noose was put around his neck, and the wagon driven from under him. He springing up at the time, apparently with the intention of expediting his death, the rope slipped, and the wretch's feet touched the ground. One of the maskers then jumped upon his shoulders to bear him down, while some of the others swung him to and fro until life was extinct. After which the whole party formed in line and fired a volley at his body.

After swinging for two hours his body was cut down, and a coroner's jury, which had been summoned to hold an inquest upon it, returned a verdict of death from hanging by "unknown persons." The corpse was buried on Hatton's Hill, on the public road leading from Broad creek to Piscataway; and the sight of the grave will, it is thought, be a constant and sufficient warning against the recurrence of a similar incident to that of which it is the end.—*Washington Correspondence.*

IS PHOTOGRAPHY A FINE ART?

From the Philadelphia Photographer.

In all imitative art there are two elements, distinct, and yet correlative, in producing a complete result, namely, the intellectual and mechanical. The former is a knowledge of what constitutes the grand and beautiful, sanctioned by canons of judgment, familiar to persons who have made the art of design their peculiar study. The other element is purely mechanical, within the reach of most persons, and is the lowest object of the artist.

The representation of external forms by their mechanical properties has, for a long time, it would seem, claimed the chief attention of photographers, and even at the present day, their *ultima thule* is to produce clear, sharp pictures, with fair distribution of light and shade, by the proper use of chemicals and a good camera. The higher branch of the art, that which would entitle it to rank as a *fine art*, is almost entirely neglected, or, at best, but little understood or practised. Photography, so represented, is nothing more than good mechanism, aided by chemistry and natural laws; but it is not until nature, mechanism, and chemistry have done their parts, that the work of the artist commences.

Hitherto, photography has been denied a position within the charmed circle of the liberal arts, on the ground that its field of operation did not extend beyond the limits of mechanical science; but such is not the case, for it embodies, to a certain extent, an element which, if properly carried out, should entitle it to rank as a fine art, that is, design.

Photography, then, treated as a fine art, and as applied to portraiture, is not merely the production of a clear, sharp image or portrait, with effective lights and shadows, masses of drapery placed in every conceivable form, and relieved by landscape backgrounds, and a host of objects introduced at random, as accessories to make out a picture. Accessories are very serviceable in their proper places, but should be used intelligently as adjuncts to composition, or as a means of balancing the lights and shadows, yet never in such a manner as to become marked features in a portrait; this is a well-established rule, the value of which every artist appreciates.

Unfortunately, very few photographers are *artists*, hence the production of good portraits is generally the result of chance, manifested by repeated sittings and many failures, although the photographer has used his best efforts, with due care to mechanical execution; whereas, if he worked by well-defined art rules, applicable to every subject placed in his hands, he would perceive at once the difficulties to be encountered and the remedies would readily suggest themselves. Nor should he depend upon accidental arrangements for effect, which seldom occur, but, when occurring, to be recognized as valuable, and seized upon with promptness.

Every portrait is, more or less, a composition, whether in the hands of the painter or photographer, and the same art-rules govern both, except as to color, light and shade in photography taking the place of color; in fact, every essential principle of high art may be exhibited in portraiture, and the questions very naturally arise:—What are those essential principles? And how are they to be portrayed? We affirm that in every countenance there is a general impress of thoughts and feeling, which constitutes the habitual mental likeness of the individual, and, although it may be difficult for the photographer to obtain it from his sitter, owing to his restrained position, and the painful effect of light upon his eyes, yet, with proper suggestions to his sitter, and knowledge of the means to relieve the eye, the difficulties are obviated, or, at least, greatly lessened.

Presuming that the artist has acquired sufficient knowledge in the use of the camera, chemical and mechanical appliances, the first point for his attention is the *pose* of the figure, and in this the artist should not, as is often the case, create a position, for, although it may be spirited, it may not be natural to the person. Attitude has much to do with the likeness, and, with careful observation, the artist can easily avail himself of a pose quite in accordance with the habit of the sitter.

A portrait is valued more as a faithful likeness than as a work of art, and, while applying art rules, the artist, if true to himself and to his sitter, will use his best endeavors towards perfecting the likeness.

The next point for consideration is the adjustment of draperies.

Photographers have just reason to complain of the inappropriateness of the many dresses which appear in their ateliers, particularly those of ladies, who imagine that the most costly and showy dresses and ornaments are required for a good picture. Such dresses are an abomination of the artist, from the fact that color cannot be represented, and, when of light shade with bright ornaments, the picture will be spotty, and lack the repose necessary for harmonious effect; very light dresses, as a general rule, are to be avoided, as also the wearing of large white collars, handkerchiefs, etc. The best French artists, and some of our own, refuse taking portraits in unsuitable dresses, and ladies should understand the reason why.

The best dress for effect is a black or dark velvet, next to that any dark silk or cloth. Certain shades of purple are objectionable, as they take white or nearly so, in the photograph. As every fold in the drapery produces a line, care should be taken in the adjustment of draperies to make agreeable and flowing lines, and to avoid repeated lines in the same direction. In full-length and three-quarter portraits, it is of great value to introduce a horizontal or vertical line, which acts as a foil to the many-curved lines, and also imparts dignity, firmness, and grandeur to the composition.

Titian, whose portraits have never been equalled in their combined excellencies of composition and color, often introduced both horizontal and vertical lines; but, in every case, they were so subdued in tone, as in no way to interfere with the head.

An example of this successful introduction of lines is seen in his celebrated portrait of the Duke d'Urbino, in the Ufizzi Palace, where he has placed his figure standing against a dark crimson screen, the line extending horizontally entirely across the picture, just below the waist, while to relieve this line, several spears and halberds are resting vertically in one corner. Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and many other masters of art, observed similar arrangements; but to attain these effects it is not always necessary to introduce an object, as the same results can be produced by a sharp line of light and shade.

The success of Salomon, the French photographer, is greatly owing to his knowledge of art, a sculptor by profession, and well acquainted with the rules and intricacies of art.

He obliges his sitter to wear a costume suitable for a picture, and not only arranges the camera, reflectors, and draperies himself, but assumes the position which he deems necessary for the sitter to take. Nearly three-fourths of his pictures are in shadow, the focal light being on the face, and the greatest care is taken in the adjustment of his screens and reflectors, so as to obtain the finest gradations of half tone, and luminous effect in the shadows.

Meissonier, whose cabinet pictures are in some respects unequalled, photographs his subjects before painting them; the principal advantage being the certainty of retaining the pose and local effects, which once decided upon are not altered.

When it is seen how largely art principles are involved, shall we not then dignify photography as a *fine art?* and, although it cannot be expected to rival in excellence sculpture or painting, yet if measured by the amount of happiness it contributes to the human family, it far excels all the liberal arts, and for this reason alone it should demand the aid of every means that would tend to advance its interests.

PUNCH'S last edition has the following amusing dialogue capitally illustrated:—

Scene—A pew in church.

Inquiring Four-year Old. "Mamma, is that the piano I hear?"

Mother. "No, dear, the organ. Hush!"

Four-year Old. "I don't see any monkey."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·10	MOON SETS	0·35
SUN SETS	5·22	HIGH WATER	8·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN,
THOMAS C. HAND,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 2
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Main	New York	Bremen	Oct. 14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Oct. 16
England	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 14
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 16
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Hannah Morris, Morris, Liverpool, Peter Wright & Son.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Village Belle, Little, Londonderry, Robert Taylor & Co.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Briggs, Charleston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Medford, do.
Schr Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, do.
Schr Revenue, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. 10 A. M. 10th inst., spoke Lightship on Frying Pan Shoals, short of provisions, with which we supplied her; 11th inst., 10 miles SW. of Hatteras, signalled steamship Prometheus, hence for Charleston, and steamship Ashland, hence for Wilmington, N. C.; in the bay, saw a schooner ashore on the Cross Ledge.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Washington, Hanschildt, 47 days from Hamburg, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, 14 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Hattie B., Daggett, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Lucy, Hurlburt, 16 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. Denike, Crans, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 7 days from Newtown, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr L. W. Hines, Lane, 3 days from New Haven, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, from Boston.
Schr R. M. Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr K. P. Lunt, Lunt, from Boston.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston.
Schr Anna Augusta, Lord, from Boston.
Schr R. G. Whillden, Fennimore, from Boston.
Schr N. Doe, Richardson, from Boston.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, from Boston.
Schr Frances, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr Revenue, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr F. Bailey, Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Everman, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Geo. Twibill, Loughery, from Hartford.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Salem.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Mayle, from Providence.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, from Providence.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, from Providence.
Schr Evergreen, Burroughs, from Somerset.
Schr J. C. Rockford, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr Sarah S. Bright, Shaw, from Fall River.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, cleared at Providence 11th inst. for Philadelphia or New York.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 10th inst.

Schrs J. B. Allen, Coxe, hence for Norwich, and Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset for Philadelphia, at New London 9th inst.

Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst. and sailed again.

Schr Island Belle, Pierce, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.

Schrs P. A. Sanders, Carroll, and O. Smith, Smith, hence, at New Haven 11th inst.

Schr Neenta, Smith, hence, at Savannah 9th inst. After discharging will sail for St. Mary's, Ga., and load for Norwich, Conn.

Schr Sophia Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 11th inst.

Schrs Transit, Rackett, from Boston; Kate V. Edwards, Allen, from Hyannis, and Adelaide, Endicott, from Pawtucket, all for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 11th inst.

Schrs F. A. Heath, Warren, from Bangor for Wilmington, Del., and Lebannah, Delay, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Nantucket South Shoal Lightvessel having been thoroughly repaired at New Bedford, was towed to her station 7th inst.

Notice is given that on and after the 18th inst. the Beacon Light at Newburyport Light Station will be exhibited in range with the Main Light, and the best water on the bar at the entrance to Newburyport harbor.

Notice is given that a second-class iron Nun Buoy—colored red and black, horizontal stripes—has been set to mark "Lumbo's Ledge," Casco Bay, Me., bearing as follows:—

Halfway Rock, W. ½ S., 4 miles.
Mark Island Monument, NW. by W. ½ W., 6 miles.

Also, a second-class iron Can Buoy—colored red and black, horizontal stripes—has been placed to mark "Mile Ledge," outer waters of the Kennebec river, Me. Bearings as follows:—

Seguin Lighthouse, N. ½ E., 1½ miles.
[illegible] Point, NW. by W. ½ W., [illegible] miles.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 smth 2m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

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FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA,
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H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
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Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of
Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.
CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
19 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 25§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60s. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO.
Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager; H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
ONLY THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE REMAINING.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, LAST TIME POSITIVELY of Auber's Successful Sparkling Opera,
THE BLACK DOMINO,
THE BLACK DOMINO.
With its splendid cast, embracing
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. SEGUIN, Miss STOCKTON, Messrs. CASTLE, LAURANCE, HALL, SEGUIN, ETC.
Mr. ANTHONY REIFF .... Conductor
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
First Benefit in Philadelphia of
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
Who will appear, sustained by the same splendid cast as previously, in Flotow's charming creation,
MARTHA. MARTHA.
Which will be presented with its grand and characteristic *mise en scene*, including the
GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1, including Reserved Seats.
LAST TIME, POSITIVELY, OF MARTHA.
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA .... as .... MARTHA
Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL, etc., in the cast.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
A GRAND OPERATIC MELANGE,
Introducing all the Artists of the Company,
Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. SEGUIN, Miss STOCKTON, Messrs. CASTLE, NORDBLOM, DE SOLLA, CAMPBELL, LAURANCE, HALL, SEGUIN.
THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY IN ONE BILL FOR THE GRAND FAREWELL.
The performance will consist of
FIRST ACT OF TROVATORE.
Madame PAREPA-ROSA .... as .... LEONORA
Mr. CASTLE .... as .... MANRICO
Mr. LAURANCE in his great *role* of COUNT DI LUNA.
SECOND ACT OF BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Madame PAREPA-ROSA .... as .... ARLINE
Mr. CASTLE .... as .... THADDEUS
And a strong cast.
SECOND ACT OF FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss ROSE HERSEE .... as .... ZERLINA
In which she will sing the celebrated variations of the
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS!
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.
A REPUTATION FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.
Superb Diversified Performances.
A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
SECOND WEEK, NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
Appearance of Mr. CHARLES SHERWOOD,
All of the Famous Riders, Acrobats, Gymnasts, etc.
THE INFANT WONDER,
MASTER HARRY CONRAD,
The Youngest Clown ever seen.
MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them with raw meat in the presence of the audience.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON,
At 2½ o'clock.
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 7¾ o'clock.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Children under ten years, 25 cents. 10 14 tf

REFORMATION JUBILEE
AND
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock.
Inaugurating the Great Fair in aid of the ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN. See Special Notice column.
Mayor DANIEL M. FOX will preside.
Grand Chorus of 300 voices. Orchestra, 40 performers. The Young Maennerchor. A Brass Band of 16 Instruments. 50 Orphan Children from the Home. 300 Children of the Sunday Schools.
Prof. L. ENGELKE .... Conductor.
Grand Festival Ode, employing in its *Scale* nearly 300 voices.
Admission—Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, $1·50; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Reserved Seats at BONER'S, 1102 Chesnut street, on and after Monday, October 11th. 10 13 thsm5t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 14,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
BERTUCCIO, a Jester .... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
SATURDAY—BOOTH MATINEE,
THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOME. HOME. HOME.
The new Comedy by "ROBERTSON," author of "OURS," "CASTE," "SCHOOL," "PLAY," ETC.
HOME.
EVERY NIGHT,
To conclude with a Farce.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8. 10 11 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF FORMOSA.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA OF
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
With new scenes, fine effects, and efficient cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY NEXT—"PROGRESS."
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT STREET.
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
New Scenery, Dresses, Armors, etc. etc.
BARRY LESLIE, FRANK DILLON, MARIE ZOEL
ETC. ETC.
DE ROSA IN TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

REFORMATION JUBILEE REHEARSAL.—The ladies and gentlemen will please meet at ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 10 12 tuth3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 11 3tf

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FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
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CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
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Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

THE LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is the fashion, after an important political campaign, to comment upon its results and their practical teachings, and we will only follow this custom, in giving brief expression to our views on the Gubernatorial contest, while the actual majorities are undetermined and the public are still interested in the election returns. It seems now that Governor Geary has had even a narrower escape from defeat than was expected yesterday. The *Press* of this morning estimates his majority at 2342; while the *Age*, in its table, gives Packer a majority of 1318, and says, editorially, "that a few hundred votes may settle the matter." The change favorable to the Republican party in this city, since 1868, is, from present appearances, at least twice as great as Geary's majority, instead of being nearly equal to it, as we supposed yesterday; and the Governor, condemned by the rural districts which have heretofore sustained the Republican cause with unflagging zeal, owes his triumph to a lucky turn in the fickle tide of fortune where it was least expected. Meanwhile Judge Williams, by running largely ahead of Geary in nearly every county, receives a handsome majority, and his decided triumph affords a partial but not entirely complete indication of the grandeur of the victory the Republican party would have achieved if it had not been burdened by an unpopular Gubernatorial nominee.

The *Post*, which has been a zealous champion of Geary, acknowledges, what the returns too clearly indicate, that he "was not as strong a candidate as he was in 1866;" that "he had offended the people of this city," and had "lost friends in the west;" and that he had "made enemies of the Philadelphia politicians," who "revenged themselves in this canvass." *Of these and other still more important elements of weakness we were perfectly aware before Geary's renomination. Everybody familiar with State politics, except, perhaps, himself, understood that he would be a dead drag to the party.* Dozens of men in high position—Senators, Congressmen, and other ardent friends of Republicanism, who were entirely uninfluenced by personal considerations, and anxious only to promote the continued triumph of the great national organization which suppressed the Rebellion and restored the Union—deeply deplored his ill-considered persistency in pushing his claims for a renomination. In opposing an individual ambition which palpably jeopardized Republican success we rendered a thankless and unavailing, but nevertheless an eminently proper service; and now, as we look back upon the dangers the party has escaped, more by good luck than by good management, we feel that our course is abundantly justified. The selfish, scheming, and sordid politicians are slow to appreciate the dangers which constantly menace Republican ascendancy in this city and State. They fail to recognize the fact that great contests have repeatedly been lost or won here by a few hundred votes, and that, in view of the well-known potency of a Pennsylvania decision in national struggles, the whole policy of the Union may be determined by the personal popularity of a Republican nominee for a State office. It was sheer madness to risk unnecessary dangers in the campaign which has just closed. Geary's unfitness for the Governorship was as painfully evident as his unavailability as a candidate, and while the Commonwealth abounded with men endowed with capacities infinitely superior to those which he possesses, scarcely any man could have been nominated who would have polled a smaller vote. The only cause we have for regret in connection with our course in reference to his nomination is, that our opposition was ineffectual: and while we earnestly rejoice in the triumph of the Republican party, we are sorry that its honors have not fallen upon a more able as well as a more popular Executive.

Now that Grant's majority of twenty-eight thousand is cut down to one-tenth of that amount, or to even a still lower sum, it is more important than ever that the prudent counsels unheeded heretofore shall be observed hereafter. Democratic ascendancy will inevitably be restored in Pennsylvania if the managing politicians of the Republican party persist in making unpopular nominations. They have already loaded down the organization with so many unnecessary burdens that another feather will break its back.

PATRIOTISM.

Why men should love, above all others, the land in which they were born and bred; be willing to defend it, right or wrong, against all assailants; or to sacrifice property, or even life itself, for its preservation, is something beyond the reach of philosophical investigation. We can no more give a scientific reason for patriotism than we can for family affection, and we can only recognize it as one of those divinely implanted instincts that elevate man above the brutes that perish. An American thinks his country and his Government the best upon the face of the earth, but he would think but little of a German who did not have something more than a lingering affection for the Fatherland; an Irishman who did not burn with a desire to redress the wrongs of the Green Isle; an Englishman who did not insist that his little island was the home of the greatest nation upon earth; a Frenchman who did not sigh for the sunny plains of France; or an Italian, Spaniard, Turk, Hindoo, or Chinese whose love for country could be obliterated or dimmed by poverty, tyranny, or personal misfortune of any kind. The population of the United States is made up of a heterogeneous assemblage from all quarters of the globe; but we would consider the foreigners who come to our shores as undesirable citizens if the new-born regard for the land of their adoption could blot out their love for that which had been forsaken. We expect our foreign-born citizens to give us their true allegiance, but in doing this we cannot wish or desire that they should forget that they had ever been anything but Americans.

Of course, every man, woman, and child is individually benefitted by the material prosperity of the whole nation, but patriotism is a sentiment that is above and beyond any material considerations. A man desires to see his country great, prosperous, and happy for other reasons than the actual advantages that may accrue to himself; and while we cannot analyze this characteristic of human nature, we recognize it as one of the highest and noblest.

Patriotism and loyalty ought to mean the same thing, but, unfortunately, they do not always. The old-fashioned idea of loyalty was an attachment to the person of a particular monarch or a reigning family, no matter how unworthy of regard they might be, while patriotism has always meant love for country in the largest sense, and under a monarchical system the two terms are often far from being synonymous. In a republic like the United States, patriotism and loyalty are substantially the same. We respect our chief magistrates so long as they behave themselves, but we consider them the servants and not the masters of the people, and as strictly accountable to those who entrust them with the power of the Government for a right use of it. The Rebels were disloyal and unpatriotic, not because they hated Mr. Lincoln, but because they made his election to the Presidency the pretext for attempting to overthrow the Government, and the establishment upon its ruins of a new system which would have human slavery as its chief corner-stone. Every citizen of the United States has a direct interest in upholding and perpetuating the Government, in removing the imperfections that may be developed by experience, and in having the various official positions under it filled by none but honest, capable, and patriotic men, who will labor to administer the affairs of state in such a manner as to advance the interests of the nation, and not merely for the benefit of their own pockets. A man who spends his days and nights scheming and intriguing to obtain possession of an office for the sake of the advantage that it will afford him to benefit himself at the expense of the public treasury, or by corruptly selling his power and influence to whoever is willing to pay a large enough price, is not only not patriotic, but even sinks below the level of the traitors who had at least the manliness to declare themselves openly and to make an appeal to arms. Mistakes may be made sometimes, but that a large portion of the public offices should be in the hands of notoriously corrupt men can be attributed to nothing else than a wrong idea of patriotic duty on the part of the majority of voters, or to an apathy that is certainly in the highest degree culpable. Every citizen who deposits a vote for a notoriously dishonest politician is an endorser of his rascality, and to a very great extent responsible for any outrages on the public that he may commit. The great importance of putting only good men in office is too often lost sight of in the excitement of an election campaign, and the character of the candidates themselves are overshadowed by the numerous side issues that are pressed upon the attention of the voters. Partisan journals insist upon fealty to the party as the supreme test of fitness, and urge the necessity of voting a straight ticket, no matter how offensive the names upon it may be, so that patriotism to a great extent has come to mean allegiance to a particular political organization rather than a sincere and honest desire for the advancement of the whole nation. There are some questions that are above and beyond partisanship, and true patriotism demands that sometimes party considerations shall be thrown overboard. It is a notorious fact that needs no special demonstration that a vast number of our public offices are in the possession of dishonest men who make a trade of politics, and who affiliate with certain political parties because they expect to gain something by it; men who have no principles, except to fill their own pockets at all hazards, and who deliberately make the highest official positions matters of bargain and sale.

True patriotism demands that a sincere and earnest effort shall be made to bring about a reform that will kill the trade of the professional politicians, and to have the affairs of the Government administered by honest men. The task is one of magnitude, but we are convinced that an appreciable reform can be effected; and we shall certainly leave nothing unsaid in the columns of this journal that will aid in bringing about such a desirable result.

THE DISARMAMENT OF EUROPE.

There is no more striking contrast between the republican Government of the United States and the monarchies of Europe than the necessity that the latter are under to maintain great standing armies, for the double purpose of preserving peace at home and for protection against foreign aggression. The military service takes precedence of every other, and it not only draws large numbers from the producing classes, but it entails a double burden in the onerous taxation that is necessary to support it. A mutual fear obliges all the great powers to rival each other in the magnitude and efficiency of their armed forces, and unless some means can be devised that will quiet existing jealousies, there is very little hope that the burdens thus imposed upon the people will be reduced. A rumor has been circulated lately that a general disarmament had been agreed upon, but in view of all the circumstances, such a rumor is rather ominous than otherwise of fresh contests. The Emperor of France is not only advanced in age, but he has been suffering lately from severe illness, which it is now asserted is caused by an internal cancer inherited from his mother. The internal affairs of the empire are not in as satisfactory a condition as he could desire for the transmission of the throne to his son, and with the probability of his own speedy death staring him in the face, he may well desire a breathing spell to put his house in order. Prussia, however, does not pretend to conceal her desire to extend her dominions in the direction of France, and Belgium, which has almost been looked upon as a French province, is already trembling lest it shall before long be absorbed into the great North German Empire. Austria is longing for an opportunity to retrieve the defeat she has suffered from Prussia, and is dreading at the same time a fresh quarrel before she is prepared. Spain is in a state of revolution, and the Republicans of Italy only need an opportunity for them to appear again in the field. Russia is longing to grasp Constantinople on the south, and on the west she is fortifying herself against the advances of Prussia, and not one of these Governments has any faith that the others will keep promises or respect treaties except so far as they are influenced by their fears or interests. Each would like to have the other disarm, but no one wishes to be the first to begin; and although all is quiet now, the silence is that of the calm before the storm, and instead of disarmament it is more likely that each of the great powers is secretly and openly augmenting its military strength. A slight spark may at any moment produce an explosion, and such an event as the death of the Emperor of France would not only disorganize that country, but it would in all probability be the signal for a general contest.

OBITUARY.

Charles Augustin Sainte Beuve.

A late cable telegram announces the death of this distinguished French critic and poet, whose reputation is by no means limited to his own country, at the age of sixty-five years. He was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, December 23, 1804. When scarcely fifteen he entered Charlemagne College, and on his graduation applied himself to the study of medicine, especially anatomy, extending his practical experience by attendance at the St. Louis Hospital.

Literature, however, soon asserted a stronger claim upon the attention of the young student, and when just of age he became connected with the *Globe*, then edited by his former professor, Pierre Dubois. An enthusiastic review of Victor Hugo's *Odes et Ballades* led to his introduction into the genial society of men of letters, and to a series of *critiques* upon the poets of the classical school, which secured him the name of the *romantique*. In March, 1830, his poem *Les Consolations* was published. The revolution of July placed him upon the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *National*, and in 1834 his strange novel *Volupte* was issued. In 1837 he visited Switzerland by invitation, and delivered at Lausanne a series of lectures, which were afterwards remodelled and issued as *Histoire de Port Royal*, the last volume not appearing until 1856. He was made librarian of the Magazine Library in 1840, and five years afterwards was elected to the French Academy.

After the revolution of February, 1848, he removed to Liege, Belgium, where he had been offered a professorship of literature, but when he saw in the accession of Louis Napoleon to power the re-establishment of tranquillity, he returned to Paris and became at once a regular contributor to the *Constitutionnel*, a journal wholly devoted to the Bonapartist interest.

Herein he weekly published the famous series of literary biography and criticism which have been reprinted in thirteen volumes under the title of *Causeries du Lundi*. His previous contributions to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals had been published under the titles, *Critiques et Portraits Litteraires* (five volumes), *Portraits Litteraires* (two volumes), *Portraits de Femmes*, and *Portraits Contemporains*. Sainte Beuve was placed at the head of the critical literary department of the official *Moniteur* when it was so enlarged as to become the leading daily French journal. He was appointed to the Professorship of Latin Poetry in the College of France in 1851; but the students, not relishing the change from the republican principles avowed in his youth to an active partisanship on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, hissed him from his chair on his first appearance, and he did not afterwards resume it. In 1857 he was appointed Master of Conferences in the Normal School, and in 1865 he was further rewarded with the rank of Senator. The French Academy honored him two years since with the selection as one of the committee of five to revise and superintend the publication of a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 20th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869.

10 8 23t CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1869.

At an election held pursuant to the charter, on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	Wm. S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 10 12 3t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 1f

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 19.
Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES."
(An Insight into Modern Life at Salt Lake City.)

To be followed by
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 21—"The Sham Family at Home."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, Oct. 25—"Girls."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 27—"Our New Clergyman."
HON. S. S. COX, Nov. 2—"New England Transcendentalism."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Dec. 1—"Caste."
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D., Dec. 3—"Clear Grit."
MARK TWAIN, Dec. 7—"Sandwich Islands."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Dec. 9—"Whiffin vs Sniffin."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Dec. 16—"Daniel O'Connell."

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats for each Lecture, 75c.; Admission to Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes for each Lecture, $8. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 12

A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

THE GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN, Oct. 18 to 30, inclusive, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Tickets—Season, $1; Single admission, 25c.; Minors' season, 50c.; do. single admission, 15c.

Inaugural Festival at Academy of Music, MONDAY Evening, Oct. 18. See amusement column. 10 14 thsm 3t

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22tf Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

MORNING GLORY.

It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 209 and 211 N. SECOND Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

CLOTHING.

Perfection in Clothing

At Rockhill & Wilson's.

PERFECTION IN MATERIALS.

Magnificent English Plaids,
Genuine Scotch Plaids,
Gorgeous American Plaids,
Bannockburns,
Cheviots,
Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
All other colors of Devonshire Kerseys,
West of England Cloths,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.,
All of the finest quality.

PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP.

With the very best workmen in this country in every department of our business, with such eminent cutters as Rockhill, Purnell,
Ayres, Raab,
Laubsch, Sweeny,
Clifton, and Seth Thomas,
Nobody can excel ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PERFECTION in STYLE AND VARIETY.

Our Harvard and Oxford Coats,
Our Novelties in Vests and Pants,
Our Comfortable Coachmen's Coats,
Our Drab Devonshire Coats of Kersey,
Our Broadcloth Dress Coats,
Our Velvet Vests,
Are altogether unsurpassed.

PERFECTION IN CHEAPNESS.

Notwithstanding the
Elegance of our store, the
Excellence of our materials, the
Ability of our Cutters, and
Of all our workmen,
Our facilities are such that we can offer our splendid
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Cheaper than Anybody Else.

And so we continue to ask
The patronage of a
Grateful and appreciating
Public.

COME TO THE

Great Brown Hall,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE DISPLAY
OF
SEASONABLE WOOLLENS,

FOR MEN'S, BOYS', AND LADIES' WEAR.

MIXED AND PLAID CASSIMERES.

GOODS FOR SUITS.

A job lot of SUPER 6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES from auction, at $2·50 per yard.
OVERCOATINGS in all the popular styles.
BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS for ladies' wear.

ALL-WOOL BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS in all colors,
GAY PLAIDS for Circulars,
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS,
ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS,
SEAL SKIN CLOAKINGS,
VELVET BEAVERS.

"Our Cheap Location," enables us to sell at a small advance to Retail Buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 13 3t Above Willow.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

MOURNING GOODS.

TAMISES,	BIARRITZ,
DELAINES,	DRAP D'IMPERIAL,
BOMBAZINES,	DRAP D'ALMA,
ALPACAS,	DRAP DE RUSSE,
CRETONNES,	VELOUR OTTOMANS,

And every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

QUEEN'S GRAY SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR WALKING SUITS.

SILK SERGE FOR SUITS.
IMPERIAL SERGE FOR SUITS.
MACKENZIE PLAIDS FOR SUITS.
NEW SHADE OF GREEN GLOVES.
NEW SHADE OF BLUE GLOVES.

INDIA SCARFS,
SCARLET AND BLACK.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
9 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1523 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACH-MEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now open his

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

ASTRACHANS in Black, Browns, and White,
CARACULLAS,
SEALS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
VELOURS,
CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS,
BLACK ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS. 9 11 5p

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

QUEEN OLIVES.

Large Spanish Queen Olives,

Just Opened in Fine Order,

BY THE GALLON OR QUART.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Wutfing's Chinchillas, Eskimos, and Castors,
Johanny's Beavers and Coatings,
And all the other standard and popular makes in
Fancy Cassimeres,
Mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Cassimeres, and
Mixed Coatings and Suitings,
We have an immense variety, the most complete stock we have ever exhibited.

For Ladies' Wear

We have Blue, Kali Blue, Sky Blue, Crimson, Maroon, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTHS.
HOUSE JACKETS AND WALKING SACQUES.
VELVETEENS AND VELVET CLOTHS in great variety.

Waterproofs! Waterproofs!

We have, as usual, the finest qualities and best makes, at the lowest prices. 10 14 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY,
HER MAJESTY'S TOWER.
PART SECOND.
BY WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON,
Author of "New America," "Spiritual Wives," etc.
Crown 8vo. Toned paper. Cloth. $1·50.

MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY,
With a familiar explanation of Astronomical Instruments, and the best methods of using them.
BY JOHN DREW, F. R. A. S.
Liberally Illustrated.
16mo. Toned paper. Extra cloth. $1 50.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
10 14 th s 2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.

Orders for the celebrated make of

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4p1m

FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR MERCHANTS,
No. 1218 MARKET STREET,

Selling Agents for "HARPER'S FERRY MILLS;" also ST. LOUIS, SOUTHERN, and Pennsylvania brands of 10 8 6t4p

Family Flour.

LOST.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch to the Academy of Music, Last Evening, a BUNCH OF KEYS.

A fair reward will be paid by leaving them at this Office. 10 14 3t

LOST—BETWEEN LA PIERRE HOUSE and Union League, on west side of Broad street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing upwards of thirty dollars and checks, payment of which has been stopped, and other papers valuable only to the owner. The money may be retained and no questions asked, if the pocket-book is returned, with papers, to No. 115 S. THIRD Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

The Old Post Office.

So much has been said about the new Post Office, that I offer no excuse for saying a few words about the old. Colonel Van Brunt has been whitewashing things there, so as to make it as habitable as possible for the next year or so. He has painted the interior entirely white, and varnished the desks and tables. He has enlarged the cashier's office, and opened the way for the noonday to wink in. He has turned off the gaslight, of which there was entirely too much, and turned on the sunlight, of which there was entirely too little. He has put out the thirty fires that were in full blast last winter, and placed the maximum at one-fourth that number. About two thousand dollars have been expended already, and the clerks of the old Post Office will probably be able to keep a roof over their heads until that of the new one is completed.

Can Mr. Stewart Keep a Hotel?

Who started the rumor that Mr. Stewart had purchased the Fifth Avenue Hotel I am not prepared to say, but the rumor has been started and Mr. Stewart is credited with that purchase. That he would have made a good Secretary of the Treasury no one who shared in his disappointment will dispute, and that he has been almost miraculously successful as a merchant every one acquainted with the liberal manner in which he conducts his establishments will admit. But whether he can keep a hotel is a question yet to be determined. Perhaps this is only a tentative effort, preparatory to his undertaking the management of that celebrated working-women's hotel which has so long been talked of. At any rate, it is not to be believed for a moment that he embarks in any of these enterprises with the intention and desire of making money. On the contrary, during his recent visit to the Queen's County Agricultural Fair, he solemnly assured the President of the society that he had purchased the Hempstead domain with no expectation of making money, but simply with the desire to improve and develop the tract bought, so as to make it available for homes for the overcrowded population of Gotham.

A Diamond in the Rough—and "Reddy."

It is fair to presume that you know something of the history of Reddy the Blacksmith. I am glad to be able to add his name to the list of the repentant. He never attended a Water street prayer meeting: he don't have the *Police Gazette* lying in the folds of the family Bible, and he has no equal predilections for ardent spirits in the shape of whisky and ministering spirits in the shape of parsons fresh from the pulpit. He has no little son Chester to maudlinize over while he sings "I want to be an angel," and he entertains not the slightest notion of travelling round the country and furnishing a cheap show entertainment. In fine, he is not one of those cut-and-dried wickedest men who work up into magnificent magazine articles. He is simply a ruffian whom the newspapers have printers'-inked into infamous notoriety, and who, having acquired all the renown he can hope to, until some fresh ruffianisms shall have been perpetrated, now announces his desire to repent and "swear off," not only from drink, but from bad doings generally.

Golconda-ites in Gotham.

A Dr. A. W. Hall, of No. 208 Broadway, is organizing a colony of gold and diamond hunters, whose object is to emigrate to the new Golconda, near Hopetown, South Africa. Mr. Louis Hond, the lapidary to Queen Victoria at that place, says that the diamonds found there are equal to those discovered at Bahia and San Salvador. It would scarcely be credited that so great a number of people were engaged in this expedition. The rooms of Dr. Hall are crowded, and he is pestered with questions all day long. Specimens of the soil-siftings from the vicinity of Hopetown are on exhibition at his address, and among a quantity of two ounces in weight a number of agates, amethysts, garnets, carbuncles, with now and then a very diminutive diamond, are discovered. Alas! the microscopic pertinacity with which these siftings were examined, proves too sadly the eagerness with which hundreds of adventurers are ready to run any risk for sudden wealth.

Amusements.

At Booth's Theatre *Mary Warner* is being very carefully rehearsed, and its first production is to be signalized by the *debut* of a young lady who has only lately adopted the stage as a profession. At the Fifth Avenue Mrs. Scott-Siddons draws, I was going to say, large audiences, but as no audience that could be crammed into that theatre could possibly be a large one, I will modify the expression by saying that she fills the house. As an actress she don't, in the opinion of the critical press, amount to a row of pins; but so long as the rows of boxes are satisfied, I presume that neither she nor Mr. Daly grumbles much. A multifariously gifted Bohemian who professes to much experience among New York newspaper people, once whispered in my ear that any theatrical critic of this city could be bought, if you only approached him properly. I have no doubt he fondly believed he was speaking the truth, but I have equally as little doubt that he was wrong. There is a great deal of venality, but there are likewise a great deal of artistic culture and conscientious expression of opinion among the daily and weekly New York press. At the same time I am free to confess that I have never seen better acting, or better newspaper criticisms of acting, here, than I have seen in Philadelphia.

Lord Ainsley's Wedding.

Yesterday was to have been the wedding-day of Lord Ainsley, the "party" whom one of the journals here stamped as an impudent adventurer, and who took no public measures, whatever private ones he may have taken, to repudiate the charge. I have no reason for believing that the wedding did not come off, or that, when I take up to-day's newspaper, I shall find a full account of it therein. The premature sympathy, however, that is wasted upon the bride is extensive in its character, and the feeling has gathered ground that the nuptials are to terminate in a *fiasco*. We shall see. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Black Domino" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

Last evening a large and fashionable audience, almost rivalling that of Monday evening in numbers and elegance, assembled at the Academy of Music to witness the first performance for a number of years in this city of Auber's opera, *The Black Domino*. The intrinsic merits of this production should have secured it from the neglect into which it has fallen in this country. It abounds in light but sparkling concerted pieces, which are brimfull of delicate and attractive melodies, while many of the solos present opportunities for easy and effective vocalization. The music is not as exacting as that of *Fra Diavolo*, partaking more of the light and rattling character of *The Crown Diamonds*, and coming within the easy range of an ordinary voice. The plot, which savors strongly of the romantic spirit of mediaeval Spain, is full of sharp turns, and M. Scribe, following the motive of an old French play, well known to our play-goers in the English adaptation entitled *The Follies of a Night*, has contrived to maintain a lively interest in the fortunes of the central figures to the very end.

The cast last evening embraced many of the best members of Madame Parepa-Rosa's troupe, as follows:—"Horace," Mr. Castle; "Don Julian," Mr. Laurence; "Prince Gamboff," Mr. Hall; "Gil Perez," Mr. Seguin; "Brigitta," Mrs. Seguin; "Jacintha," Miss Stockton; and "Angelo," the Black Domino, Miss Rose Hersee. The last-named charming little cantatrice appeared to excellent advantage, acting her double part with even more grace and spirit than usual. The music of her *role* she rattled off as smoothly and briskly as its easy and spirited flow demanded, being especially effective in the Aragonese Rondo in the second act, commencing "Inez the gay," but scarcely less so throughout. Mrs. Seguin's personation of the vivacious nun "Brigitta" was fully on a par with her performances in the *roles* in which she has been so long familiar to the public. Miss Fannie Stockton's "Jacintha" was, both vocally and dramatically, a decided improvement upon her previous exertions, acting and singing with both skill and spirit. Mr. Castle sang and acted well, and Mr. Laurence went far ahead of his previous performances. While Mr. Seguin, as the wheezy convent porter "Gil Perez," could scarcely improve upon his rare personations of sterling comedy *roles*, he sang last evening with unusual skill and precision, and accomplished considerable towards achieving a reputation as a vocalist. The ballad in the second act, "Come enjoy with me, charmer," as rendered by him, was enjoyable, not only for the exquisite drollery of his acting, but for the merit of his vocalization, as well. The choruses of the opera, which are, perhaps, its most attractive parts, were exceedingly well rendered; and altogether the revival of *The Black Domino* was such a marked success that hundreds who were present last evening will be sure to attend its repetition to-night.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Auber's opera of *The Black Domino* will be performed for the last time this evening. To-morrow Madame Rosa will have a benefit, when *Martha* will be given. On Saturday afternoon *Martha* will be represented for the last time, and on Saturday evening the season will conclude with a grand operatic melange from *Trovatore*, *The Bohemian Girl*, and *Fra Diavolo*, in which the entire troupe will appear.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *Home* has proved a success, and it has attracted large audiences. This piece is admirably performed, and it is placed upon the stage with all the care and good taste for which Miss Keene is celebrated. The Chesnut is fast becoming the most popular theatre in this city, and under Miss Keene's intelligent management it is attracting a class of persons to its walls that gave it a wide berth under the old *regime*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Bertuccio," in Tom Taylor's drama of the *Fool's Revenge*. This is one of Mr. Booth's finest *roles*, and as an elaborate study of a very peculiar character, it is well deserving of the attention of those who can appreciate an artistic effort of great merit.

Mr. Booth will have a benefit to-morrow, when he will appear as "The Stranger," in Kotzebue's melancholy play.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be performed to-night.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrels will give some of their funniest Ethiopian eccentricities this evening, together with an excellent melange of sentimental and comic songs, laughable jokes, dances, etc.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music, when Miss Anna Dickinson will discourse upon "Mormonism," and give her experiences and opinions of the Saints as gathered during a recent visit to Salt Lake City.

In addition to the regular course, Mr. Pugh has made arrangements with the famous African explorer, Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, who will deliver three lectures, as part of the supplementary course. In them he will describe his wonderful adventures in the tropics; his encounters with the gorilla, of which he is the acknowledged discoverer; and all that strange, wild life—that life which seems more like a distempered dream than a reality—which the explorer endured, far from the abode of civilized man, for years. Mr. Du Chaillu's lectures are intended particularly for children, but the children's parents can listen to them with pleasure and profit. They will be delivered in the daytime, and upon dates hereafter to be specified.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is in the midst of a most prosperous season, and the tent on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, is crowded every afternoon and evening with delighted audiences. The performances are varied enough to suit all tastes, and they receive the warmest tokens of approbation from old and young. There was a grand parade to-day, with the live lion and dromedaries as prominent features, and it of course excited the most eager desires on the part of thousands of spectators who lined the route to behold the wonders that are only to be revealed to those who visit the interior of the tent.

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will be given at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, to inaugurate the Great Fair in aid of the Orphans' Home at Germantown. Mayor Fox will preside, and Professor L. Engelke will conduct the musical performances.

French Journals.

What Becomes of the Suppressed Papers

"People may like to know," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "what becomes of all the newspapers that are seized by the French police. As there is not a day passes but eight or ten journals, native and foreign, are confiscated by M. Forcade's officials, the mass of literature accumulated in the course of a twelvemonth is generally enough to fill a big storeroom. One might suppose that the forfeited papers were made to pay the penalty of their various offenses by being employed during the winter time to light the fires in all the imperial palaces, barracks, and police offices of the empire, or handed over gratis to loyal buttermen as a reward for voting intelligently at the elections. But the fate reserved for them is more useful, and, on the whole, less humiliating. When the store-room is full to overflowing the papers are transferred to the Receveur du Domaine, or Crown steward, and carried away under his surveillance to a closed spot beyond the barriers, where they are thrown pell-mell into caldrons of hot water and prosaically boiled down to pulp. This operation is called *la mise au pilon*, and is performed in the presence of a squad of gendarmes, who are careful to see that not a single one of the doomed journals escapes. When the whole mass of print has been reduced to a thick colorless paste it is sold to cardboard and paper manufacturers, who make of it what they can. At the last boiling, which took place a week or two ago, 160,000 of Henri Rochefort's *Lanternes*, red covers and all, were stewed in company with about half a million copies of the *Independance Belge*, the *Gazette de Francfort*, the *Gazette de Moscou*, and the *Kladderadatsch*, four papers which, from so often finding themselves in hot water together, must by this time have got used to each other's society. Next to those just mentioned, it is the Italian journals which go in the greatest number to the melting-pot; after these come the Spanish, which of late have been in particularly bad odor. The English papers, which a few years ago were offered up in monster hecatombs, are boiled now in smaller numbers."

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FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

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GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CZARINE SUITS,
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Scotch Cheviot Suits,
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at CHARLES STOKES',
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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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A LARGE LOT OF
FALL OVERCOATS,
Together with
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
OF
WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,
AND ALSO
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS
INNUMERABLE,
Now selling at
LOWER PRICES
than the same goods are offered at by any other house in the city,
AT
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—MACLAY.—On Monday, the 11th instant, by Rev. Dr. Dale, Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON to Miss MATILDA J. MACLAY.

SHORT—MEGARGEE.—November 5, 1868, by the Rev. H. Cramer, JOHN W. SHORT to ELIZABETH R. MEGARGEE, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DICK.—On the 12th instant, MARGARET A., wife of Lewis Dick, and daughter of Samuel and the late Ann Coleman, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 149 Coates street, on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HOECKLEY.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 12th inst., CHRISTIAN F. HOECKLEY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. S. E. Hand, No. 1848 Mervine street, Philadelphia.

LENTZ.—On the morning of the 12th instant, LIZZIE, second daughter of J. D. and L. M. Lentz, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, S. E. corner of Ninth and Locust streets, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
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WARD'S COLOSSAL STATUE
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SEVENTH REGIMENT SOLDIER,
CAST IN BRONZE,
To be erected in the CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, will be on exhibition for a few days, in FRONT of
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FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 16 tf

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HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1929, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
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TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY DWELLING, No. 2022 RACE Street. Saloon parlor, seven chambers, dining and sitting room, bath and store room. Rent very moderate.
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REMOVAL.—JONES & TEMPLE HAVING removed from No. 29 South NINTH Street to No. 929 CHESNUT Street, would respectfully call the attention of their friends to their new location, where they have just opened a new stock of Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats, including all the latest London and New York styles, together with a general assortment of goods pertaining to the trade. Your patronage and influence are solicited.
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SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man, and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic*, and *Pulmonic Syrup*. All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

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Black Irish Poplins, Black Satin Maltese,
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Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

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HYPOCRISY.

From the London Saturday Review.

There is much truth in the old story of the drunken or otherwise immoral clergyman who maintained that his exhortations to the virtues which he did not practice were just as profitable as those of his more righteous brethren. He was like a finger-post; he showed the right way perfectly well, although he did not go along it himself. His case was doubtless an extreme case, and he must have been an impudent, hardened fellow: but he had got hold of a truth. It is no answer, as many people think it is, to a man's exhortations, or arguments, or whatever he puts forth, to bid him look at home, or to charge him with hypocrisy because his own conduct is not always in exact conformity with his own doctrine. Hypocrisy in the strict sense, conscious and deliberate pretense in matters of devotion and morality, is, we suspect, a much rarer vice than people think. At all events it is a charge which, as one easy to bring and hard to disprove, ought not to be brought against any man without very strong grounds. Inconsistency, self-delusion, mere irresolution and weakness, the mere imperfection, in short, of human nature, go a long way to account for a great deal which is often roughly set down as hypocrisy.

The clergyman with whose story we started, whatever else he was, was at all events not a hypocrite. His vices were known to himself and to everybody else; they were openly avowed; though he acknowledged the excellence of virtue and recommended it to the practice of others, he made no pretense of practising it himself. Self-delusion in such a case is quite possible, but for hypocrisy there is clearly no room. But suppose that, instead of impudently avowing his vices, he had simply practised them in secret. Suppose that it was suddenly found out that a man who had always preached good morality, and was supposed always to have practised it, was really a drunkard, an adulterer, a gambler, or whatever the vice may be. We suppose that most people would cry out, What a hypocrite that man has been! Yet the chances are very strongly against his being what they mean by a hypocrite. What they mean is that, without any real feeling of virtue and piety, he pretended to virtue and piety simply for the sake of the gain or reputation which they might bring him. One may doubt whether this is necessarily the New Testament sense of the word hypocrite; it is certainly not the necessary explanation of such a case as we have supposed. A hypocrite, in the original sense of the word, is an actor, and it is quite possible that, in its New Testament use, it may often refer to conduct which may be fairly spoken of as acting, but which is certainly not hypocrisy in the vulgar sense. John Wesley bade one of his preachers to preach a certain doctrine. The preacher had his doubts and scruples; he could not say that he fully believed the doctrine. "Preach it till you do believe it," was Wesley's answer. We may be sure that Wesley did not mean to bid any one to act in a dishonest or what is commonly called a hypocritical way. But he certainly required his disciple to act in a highly artificial way; he called upon him to act a part, to be in the strict sense a *ὑποκριτής*. Wesley no doubt looked on believing as wholly a moral and not at all as an intellectual process, and he bade a man to learn to believe rightly by believing rightly, as he would have bidden him to learn to act rightly by acting rightly. Still he was bidding a man to act as if he believed what as yet he did not believe—a process which differs only in the motive from the act of him who pretends belief for the sake of gain or reputation. So in many other cases, men throw themselves into artificial states of mind, which are put on as it were to order, which often prove only temporary, but which still are put on in good faith. What we call making the best of a bad bargain often takes this form. A man finds himself in a set of circumstances which are not of his own choosing; he is forced to a line of conduct which is distinctly against the grain. He is called on to do something which up to that time has been against his feelings, perhaps against his conscience. In such a case he often tries to persuade himself that the unavoidable course is not only a righteous, but a pleasant course. He makes an effort and throws himself into the thing; his voice is louder, his arm is more forward, than the arms and the voices of those to whom the course which to him is new is a matter of long habit or of old-standing conviction. The zeal of new converts has a good deal of this element in it; they have consciously to act a part, while those who are before them are acting naturally and unconsciously; they therefore commonly overdo matters. Or a man has to maintain a position about which he has moral doubts. In such a case it commonly happens that he will be more confident and more inclined to talk big than the man who never had any doubts at all. He is trying not only to persuade others, but to persuade himself at the same time. When a man changes his side in politics or religion, we often hear of his loud professions of unalterable faithfulness to the old cause almost up to the moment of his forsaking it for the new. A cry is generally raised against him as if his professions were simply hypocritical, as if he was simply trying to lay suspicion at rest after his own mind is made up and while he is only waiting for a convenient moment to carry out his plan of desertion. And no doubt it often has been so. But it certainly is not so as a matter of course. It is just as likely that he is on the very edge of making up his mind, but that he has not yet made it up. As long as he has not made it up, as long as he has any doubt, as long as the old system has any chance at all with him, he tries to satisfy himself even more than to satisfy others by talking louder than ever on its behalf.

In all these cases a man is certainly acting as a hypocrite in the etymological sense. He is consciously acting a part, a part which is not natural to him, a part which involves some degree of moral or intellectual inconsistency. But it does not at all follow that he is a hypocrite in the worst sense. He is tampering with his conscience, he is trying to guide his conscience in a certain direction, rather than wilfully disobeying his conscience. A hypocrite in the worst sense either wilfully disobeys his conscience, or else has stifled the voice of conscience altogether. And it is strange how easy it is for a man to turn his conscience and his belief in a certain way. Take the case of forced conversions, such as we read of in the history of the Mahometan conquests, or in that of the evangelization of Germany and Scandinavia by Christian emperors and kings. It often happened that the man who embraced Mahometanism or Christianity simply to save his life lived ever after as a very good Mahometan or a very good Christian, sometimes even as a zealous champion and missionary of his new faith. Were such men hypocrites? We feel sure that in their later stages they were quite sincere, that they had in a manner worked themselves into a steady belief of what they had at first embraced only under compulsion. But what was their state of mind when they made their first profession? We suspect that in many cases men found it possible to work themselves into a state in which they could profess their new creed without any conscious lying. It was a very strong case of making the best of a bad bargain. Many no doubt relapsed; they either were shamming at the time of their profession, or else the artificial excitement wore off, and they fell back on their former and more natural state of mind. But there are quite cases enough of compulsory converts cleaving steadily to their new faith to show that the state of mind which we have supposed is not an impossible one.

We may now change the venue from matters of belief to matters of morals, and take the case which we put before of a detected sinner. We have known such cases; and we have known the outcry made. What a hypocrite he is! Now there is really no need to call him anything of the kind. It is very likely that he simply is, what most men are more or less, inconsistent and imperfect. He has a conscience, but he does not always obey it. He knows what is right; he says, if need be he teaches, what is right; but he does not always follow his own precepts. We are not defending him; we are only saying that his fault is a different fault from that of hypocrisy. To have a conscience, but not always to obey it, is, in different degrees, the moral state of the vast mass of mankind. It is the state of all save (we suppose) a few unusually saintly people at one end, and (we suppose) a few desperately wicked ones at the other end. To be very inconsistent and very imperfect, and to be aware of one's inconsistency and imperfection, whatever it is, is certainly not hypocrisy. Steele was no hypocrite when he wrote the "Christian Hero." Leading a vicious life, and wishing to cure himself of his vices, he took the somewhat strange means of shaming himself by writing and publishing a book in which he described a model of ideal piety and virtue. Such a course directly drew attention to his vices. But neither would he necessarily have been a hypocrite if he had striven to hide his vices from the world. It is rather hard to say that a man is pretending to be better than he is simply because he does not wish his imperfections to be found out. To take a very strong case, we could never quite join in the outcry against the Papal Legate in Henry the First's time who harangued against the marriage of the clergy in the morning and was caught in a very discreditable position in the evening. We are far from defending him; all we say is that his sin of the evening does not prove his zeal of the morning to have been insincere. Nay, he might possibly have argued—"I acknowledge my transgression and I regret it; I am ever and anon carried away by the strength of my passions; but meanwhile I am zealously serving the Church. But you married priests are always thinking of your wives and children, and do not serve the Church at all." The weaknesses and inconsistencies of men are endless; let them have all their fair share of blame; but let them not be indiscriminately called by a name which does not belong to all of them. A man is guilty of a particular vice who is, perhaps, an enthusiast against some other vice very likely not worse than his own. Let him have the fair measure of blame for his own error, but do not let his zeal for virtue in another quarter be set down as insincere. Let him not even be suspected of trying to atone for the vices to which he is inclined by abstaining from those to which he is not inclined. Nay, more, men's minds and consciences are often so strangely twisted, there is such a power of what Mr. Lecky calls "localizing" principles and feelings, that a man will be indignant against this or that form of a particular vice while he practises other forms of it without scruple. Such a man is flagrantly inconsistent; we should press the point of his inconsistency as a special argument to convince him, but we should not think of charging him with insincerity simply because he is inconsistent and imperfect. We have often heard, and we have always been pained to hear, really good actions attributed to bad motives simply because the life of the actor was open to objection on other grounds. We will not enter into the theological nature of sin, and the doctrine that he who offends in one point is guilty of all. Such is at least not the doctrine of natural morality, which certainly welcomes whatever is good in any man, even though it may be mixed up with much that is bad.

All the cases which we have mentioned seem to us quite distinct from hypocrisy in the usual sense. In the former class of cases, where a man is certainly acting an artificial, though not necessarily a dishonest, part, the word may be applied in a certain sense. To cases of mere inconsistency and imperfection, however glaring, it should not be applied at all. Strict hypocrisy, the conscious and deliberate pretense to virtues which a man has not and does not care to have, is, we suspect, much rarer than people commonly think.

PERE HYACINTHE.

His Expected Arrival.

With the arrival of Father Hyacinthe, whose departure from France is announced by cable, we shall have a new sensation. The great question will remain to be decided, With what ecclesiastical body will he affiliate? With which of the great modern reformers does he compare? Though really in rebellion against the Pope, will it be either possible or expedient to throw himself directly into the arms of Protestantism? A contemporary remarks as follows:—

How much of absolute pluck and enduring courage may we expect from him? So far, he has only published a formal letter against the forthcoming Œcumenical Council in Rome, its commissions, and intent. The reverend father asserts that in his opinion the assembled prelates, with the Pope presiding, will attempt to execute a divorce between the Church and the progressive liberalism of the present century, and forcibly characterizes the attempt, even the idea of such an attempt, as at once impious and foolish. The *Temps* and the *Siecle*, neither of them controlled by church influences, speak of the letter as a sign of the times and destined to exert a great influence. The *Journal des Debats* holds a similar tone. The real question is whether Father Hyacinthe really deserves the position and connection to which we have assigned him. He has something of the vehemence of Luther; none of the mild, gentle, and persuasive force of Melancthon; none of the acerbity of Calvin; much, perhaps, of the enduring soul of Lamennais, which fought out its own battle in a solitary and unshriven death-bed, whose coffin went to no church, over whose grave no dirge was sung nor cross was raised, but whose pure soul could face its Maker and its only Master. He was a Protestant—revolting against human dictation only—a godly man, worshipping God through the Bible and reverencing his own soul.

A Clerical Supporter—A Case in Point.

The following letter has been addressed to ex-Father Hyacinthe by Dom P. des Pilliers, ex-Benedictine Superior and founder of the Abbey of Acey:—

My Much Honored Brother in our Lord:—God be praised for having granted you the strength to loudly confess, before Him and before men, the truth of the cause that is drawing the Church with rapid strides to its destruction. The upright minds, afflicted by the evils of Israel, are grateful towards you for your action, and by instinct rally around a preacher of the Gospel who dares to offer such an example to their timidity. For my part I am happy to tell you so, and I have come to do so, too. Being made a priest of the Roman Church when twenty-three years of age, at twenty-five I entered upon the cloister life, which to my mind was the type of Christian perfection. My acception was great. After many struggles, many twinges, I had ultimately, in order not to sacrifice my upright conscience, to fall out with my superior, General Dom Gueranger, the leader of the above-mentioned, who had written me as follows:—"When a thing is intimated you have but to acknowledge it. * * * You are not responsible for anything, and I answer for all. My errors will not be imputed to you. * * * Your conscience is safe." Such a doctrine renders the inferior but a blind serf, irresponsible before God for his personal actions. Therefore, like you, I protested. I renew my protest before the Council, the highest and last tribunal here below, before which I can bring my cause. After exhausting the local ecclesiastical jurisdictions, who honored me, some by silence, others by insults and threats, ordering me to submit myself to the iniquity, under pain of infamy, I, guided by my artless faith, addressed myself to Pius IX. My letter of March 4, 1864, was filial and full of abandonment. In order to make it more confidential I had added the words, "To be delivered personally. Important and very particular matters of conscience." This was equal to a sacramental confession. I had sealed it with five seals, and placed it in another, addressed to the intimate Secretary of Pius IX, begging him to place the enclosure in the hands of his Holiness, personally, who alone should know the contents, in consideration of the major importance and particularly of the matters of conscience and the personages thereby brought into question.

March 23 the secretary of Pius IX wrote to assure me that he had himself placed the letter in the hands of his Holiness, who would read it in due course. I prayed a great deal, and waited patiently, full of confidence in him who proclaimed himself the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the common Father of the faithful. For eight months I remained without news. At last I learned from eye witnesses that in full of all justification Pius IX has sent that confidential document, that confession of all my feelings, to my most bitter enemies. On November 20, 1864, I demanded their replies. On the 22d a vicar-general wrote me from St. Claude:—"His Highness confines himself to the communication of his orders and those of the Holy See. That is all that your obedience requires you to know. By acting thus his Highness complies with the orders received from the Holy See, and has to render no account to you." On the 25th I replied that, in order to obey reasonably, according to that maxim of St. Paul, *rationabile obsequium*, my conscience required some enlightenment on the subject of the provoking documents containing the orders from Rome, and that if I did not receive an exact and authentic copy, I should be obliged to renounce all hopes of a conciliation, which I have never ceased to implore by all my vows. On the 28th, in a letter strewn with epithets familiar to an absolute autocracy who experiences resistance, the Bishop wrote me:—"Monseigneur will give you no communication. * * * On his part, as on the part of the Holy See, he owes you orders, direction, and corrections; on your part, towards your superiors, it is a matter of submission and pardon, not of conciliation. Therefore, sir, the documents you ask for will not be forwarded." This, my very honored brother, is the manner in which the Pope himself respects the conscience of a Christian, of a priest. Now, if he is all in the Council, and if the bishops, like myself, are but to receive orders, directions, and, if necessary, corrections, it is easy to foresee what kind of justice we may expect from it. Like yourself, I wished to make the trial, and if I am deceived, like you, will I then cry, *"Ad tuum, Domine Jesu, tribunal appello!"* Therefore, courage! On the path that we have chosen others will follow. Let the outrage and sarcasm of men, for whom a word of command of the party forms conscience, shower upon us; that is the extent of their knowledge and of their argument. For us, strong in our good right, and faithful to the maxim of the Apostles—"It is better to obey God than man"—let the pharisaism struggle in hatred. What it leads to is not new. Christ even raised obstacles against it, His word of command not being observance of human traditions, but solely the will of God His Father; now, that persecuted and put Christ to death, and the disciples of Jesus cannot be better treated at present by modern Pharisees than the Master was by their predecessors. Receive, my very honored brother, with the homage of my admiration, the assurance of my respectful and cordial sympathy. PIERRE DES PILLIERS,

Ex-Benedictine of Solesmes, Founder and First Superior of the Abbey of Acey.

PARIS, Rue de Seine, Sept. 27, 1869.

MURDEROUS ITALY.

Statistics of Crime—Educational Defects the Moving Cause.

When, about a quarter of a century ago, the patriot Gioberti endeavored, in his *Primato Civile e Morale degli Italiani*, to establish the titles of that gifted race to the foremost rank in modern civilization, he was probably (says the London *Times*) far from foreseeing that what the Italians would first achieve, upon regaining full control over themselves, would be a sad pre-eminence in crime. There is something absolutely appalling in the statistical intelligence lately published by order of King Victor Emmanuel's government. In the course of the year 1867 there were no less than 2626 murders committed within the king's dominions. Of these, it is true, 264 came under the category of "involuntary homicides," but the remainder were the work of deliberate assassination. It is thus reckoned that there were in Italy 11 murders for every 100,000 inhabitants, while the average in Spain was 8 for every 100,000 inhabitants, in Sweden 2, and in Belgium 1 every four years, out of the same number of inhabitants. The homicides for the whole of France in the same year, 1867, were 307, and the number of all offenses committed in the empire against life and property did not exceed 3694. Thus murder alone attains in Italy proportions not much less formidable than those reached in France by crime of every description. In England and Wales, with a population nearly equalling that of Italy, in the year ending in September, 1868, there were 129 murders reported by the police, being in the proportion of one to 167,824 of the population. The murderers brought to punishment in England and Wales were 20 in 1865, 26 in 1866, and 27 in 1867, while the whole of the offenses against the person amounted for those three years respectively to 1785, 1585, and 1401—that is, they fell considerably short of half the number of murders in Italy.

It would be vain to try to escape the conviction which forces itself upon us by throwing doubt upon the accuracy of these comparative figures. The Carabinieri, or police force of the kingdom of Italy, draw up their reports with praiseworthy diligence, and they supply ample evidence that, melancholy as the budget of crime was in 1867, it might be taken as "a slight improvement on that of previous years." The Italian Government deserve praise for their candor in thus laying bare the worst evils in their body politic. Confession may generally be taken as a symptom of a wish for amendment. The Pope takes good care to keep all unpleasant knowledge of that nature to himself. The Papal Government never publish statistics of any description; but the French, who have a police of their own at Rome, tell us that while in their own country there is one murderer over 124,000 inhabitants, in the Papal States there is one over 5358 inhabitants.

Deplorable as the condition of emancipated Italy may still be, we can look back to no time in which matters may be thought to have been better. A certain looseness and violence of temper and an incapacity for local or moral restraint were characteristic of that southern nation even in its palmiest days of mediæval greatness. By the side of the loftiest deeds of their glorious republics there always occur in their annals such startling domestic and political tragedies as would cast even the atrocities of Count Rossi at Rome, or of the more recent assassination of the Countess Cattaneo in a railway carriage near Isoletta, completely into the shade. These evil instincts—which have, however, common sources with passions capable of better aims—were suffered for centuries to rankle amid the debasement to which the Italians were doomed, and the peeple's crimes were, not without reason, imputed to the corrupting influence of their religious and civil instructors.

The charge is so well grounded that, while in Piedmont, in Lombardy, and throughout the North, the yearly murders do not exceed four for every 100,000 inhabitants, the ratio in the Marches in Umbria and in the whole south is 30, and in Sicily and Sardinia 33—a proportion almostly perfectly in keeping with that presented by the statistics of education; for, while in the whole of Italy out of 170,456 marriages it appears that there were 57 cases per cent. in which the bride and bridegroom could neither read nor write, the number of illiterate couples in Piedmont was only 22 per cent., while in some of the southern provinces, as in the Basilicata, the proportion was no less than 87 per cent. It must be observed that the efforts made by the liberal government towards the spread of public instruction dates in those southern provinces only from 1860, and cannot, therefore, have affected the grown-up generation. The Neapolitans more than ten years old are still what they always were—what their priests have made them; yet we hear those same priests complaining of the State's interference with the training of youth, and contending that education ought to be a monopoly of the Church.

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10 7 thstu 6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY SAILER, by her next friend, vs. OSCAR SAILER. December Term, 1868, No. 59; March Term, 1869, No. 74; June Term, 1869, No. 50. In Divorce. To OSCAR SAILER, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, returnable on SATURDAY, October 16, 1869, at 11 A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence.
L. R. FLETCHER,
10 7 thstuth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

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GENERALITIES.

A Lively Woman.

A woman was lately arrested in London who had been 200 times in custody for various offenses, and convicted 100 times. On her last appearance she was sentenced for a month for being drunk and disorderly and wanting to fight anybody and everybody, which drew from her the threat as she was leaving for the prison van that the next time she was convicted it should be for something. She probably fancies getting drunk to be one of the minor virtues, and was disgusted at the judge's lack of appreciation.

Jeff. Davis.

Jefferson Davis says to his admirers who call on him in Baltimore that he has no interest whatever in political affairs, and shall decline all conversation in reference thereto during his trip to Mississippi. He is said to have expressed the hope that the liberal conservative Republicans of the South and the Democrats of the North would succeed in the fall elections. His estimate of parties is that the Northern Democrats represent what is left of the principle of self-government, or "White Man's Government," while the conservative Republicans South represent all that is left of the principle in that section.

The Blood Atonement.

A venturesome Gentile of Salt Lake City, who married a Mormon wife, while expressing a contempt for polygamy, announces his dislike of the "blood atonement," which he thus describes: "Well, these fellows get a grudge against a man, and they make out that he's done something he can't atone for except with blood, and then some of the elders have a revelation that the man's got to be got out of the way, and they go for him. Taint no use, then. These revelations do the business for him. Man's found dead, throat cut, or something of that sort, and that's the last of it. Nobody knows anything about it, and if you catch 'em at it 'taint no use; they all stand by each other."

A Fine Old French Forger.

The "paleontologic archivist" who kept M. Chasles supplied with letters of any great philosopher or poet that might be named, proves to be one Denis Vrain Lucas. He is fifty-three years of age, and is described as a "little olive-complexioned man," as dry as one of his own parchments. He began life as a servant, became a copying clerk in a mortgage office at Chateaudun, subsequently came to Paris, where he almost starved until he was made acquainted with M. Chasles. Since that fortunate event he has breakfasted, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at the Cafe Riche, and manufactured MSS. of Shakespeare and Galileo in the evening at the house of a *petite dame*. When he was arrested he was writing, in the character of an inventor of the age of Louis XIV, a paper on the velocipede.

Encouraging Signs.

Prominent among those cities of the South which are rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the war is Savannah, Ga. Its public-spirited citizens appreciate and are now availing themselves of the unusual facilities afforded by its excellent harbor, and the commercial importance of the port is consequently being rapidly increased, as appears from the fact that its receipts and shipments of cotton of the present crop have thus far this season been nearly double those of New Orleans. It is a matter for congratulation that the citizens of so many cities and towns in the South are now looking eagerly to an increase in their commercial and manufacturing facilities, and that so much is being done by the Southerners themselves to advance the material interests of the Southern people.

Confiscating Newspapers.

In Paris, from the 2d to the 17th September, the *Journal de Frankfort* was confiscated ten times, the Florence *Italie* thrice, the Vienna *Wanderer* thrice, the *Independance Belge* twice. On the 11th the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Nation*, *Spectator*, and *Westminster Gazette* were all seized. The *Cologne Gazette* has entered France only twice since the 2d of last February. The *Etoile Belge* has been permanently prohibited. The *Journal de Geneve* has been repeatedly stopped in a fortnight. Journals published in English, German, and other foreign languages (says a correspondent) are likely to be very little read in France, except by foreigners, and the seizure of many of them may be attributed less to any harm they could do than to the mistaken zeal of subordinate functionaries.

The Galway Riot.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Galway on Thursday, September 30, after the discharge of the jury in the case of Barnett the Fenian. The correspondent of the *Irish Times* telegraphs on Thursday night:—"One of the jurors, Mr. Jackson, who was understood to have stood out for a conviction, was assailed by a mob on his way home from court. He took refuge in the barracks, and one of the stones thrown at him struck the sentry. The judges, on leaving the court in their carriage for their lodgings, were also assailed, notwithstanding the escort that accompanied them. There was loud hooting, stones were thrown, and one of the carriage windows was broken. The police charged with fixed bayonets, and dispersed the mob. The town is now quiet. There are large bodies of police patrolling the streets, and the military are ready in barracks in case of necessity. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no one has been seriously injured."

The Spanish Gunboats.

The Spanish gunboat No. 1, a description of which has been published, left the Delamater Basin, at the foot of West Thirteenth street, yesterday morning at 10·50, to go on her second trial trip up the Hudson river. On board were Captain D'Arragon, Chief of the Spanish Commission; Senor Abascada, a chief engineer in the Spanish navy; Mr. J. D. Vandeusen, Superintendent of the Carpentering Department; several other Spanish gentlemen, with several other Spanish gentlemen, with Mr. C. E. Reynolds and Captain P. E. Rowlands, of Mystic, Conn. The vessel was laden with pig iron, to make her draft of water equal to four feet eleven inches, which it will be when she has crew, provisions, and armament on board. No opposition to her going was offered by the Government steamer Maria, which has been watching the movements of the gunboats for some time back. She steamed slowly up the river to Spuyten Duyvil creek, from which point to Piermont, a distance of ten nautical miles by the United States survey, she made in one hour and two minutes. The average number of revolutions of her engine was 108, the highest 130. The speed required by the contract is ten miles an hour, which the *No. 1* will easily accomplish when her machinery works less stiffly. She returned to her moorings at 4 P. M. The *No. 1* is the only vessel completed at present. Nine others will be finished in a few weeks.—*N. Y. Times of yesterday.*

Courage of Mrs. Fred. Seward.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 29.

During the return trip of Secretary Seward and party from Los Angeles, they stopped for the night at a small place, the name of which will hardly be found on the map, and found the citizens in a high state of excitement on account of the doings of a bold villain who had deliberately stopped one of their number and robbed him of his valuables in broad daylight. As none of the other inhabitants were sheriffs or policemen, or in any way armed with the power of the law, they had evidently concluded not to risk their lives in an attempt to make an arrest, and at the time of the arrival of the Seward party were apparently waiting to see what would be the next move of the dreaded villain. During the night, the house occupied by Mr. Seward and party was entered, the thief first seeking the room occupied by the venerable statesman himself, and managing to secure there valuable plunder, amounting to one pair of old and badly-worn pantaloons. With this valuable trophy in his possession, he passed into the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seward, in search of jewelry. Mrs. Seward, being awakened by the noise, espied the intruder, and at once attracted his attention by saying, "Leave here! get out! you've no business here." The rascal left incontinently, and it was fortunate for him that he did so, as the fearless lady, who is said to be a good shot, would doubtless in a few seconds have given him proof of her skill. Thus a lady, unaided, drove from a house a villain whom several men did not dare to arrest.

Should the Capital be Removed?

The Chicago *Tribune*, in about the strongest article which we have yet seen in favor of removing the Capital to the West, puts forward two reasons, viz.:

1. The difficulty and cost of defending Washington against foreign invasion or domestic rebellion.

2. "The demoralization arising to legislation from the attempt to carry it on in a petty village of parasites."

Of the first of these reasons it may be observed that a removal upon such grounds would be a humiliating acknowledgment of national weakness. Washington, undoubtedly, under most circumstances, might be easily and economically defended. The invasion in 1812 and the Rebellion were exceptional cases. At any rate, we hardly like the idea of carrying our seat of legislation away out West to save it from destruction.

Of the second reason, we may say "the parasites" would follow the Congress to whatever region it might be removed. Wherever the carrion is, there will the vultures be also. There is no locality which can save us from "toadies" so long as honorable members are willing to be toadied. For our own part, while bitterly regretting the demoralization at Washington, we think it encouraging that in consequence of the smallness of the city the wickedness is often overt. Sooner or later we find it out. These arguments are certainly not conclusive; and we give those of our contemporary because they may be valuable in a discussion which seems to be daily increasing in interest. When this discussion reaches a practical point, we expect to see a general consent of all parties in favor of New York as the only place on the continent to which the Capital could now be rationally removed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE MORALS OF PARIS.

Several Phases of the Parisian Demi-monde—The Anonymas of the Capital—The French Code of Social Ethics.

Paris Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Parisian *lorettes* do not become so degraded as ours. They do not from the top round of temptation tumble to the lowest round of sensuality, and thence into the kennel of despair. They do not sink from one impure condition to an impurity until all sense of shame is lost. They do not, very rarely at least, seek oblivion in strong drink or opium.

They do not show indecency in the streets. They do not fight and make public spectacles of themselves. They do not steal. They are not arrested by the police and sent to prison. They far less frequently than our unfortunates commit suicide, or die miserably in the hospitals. They are much oftener reclaimed by genuine affection; and not seldom they are married to men who, knowing what their past has been, forgive the fault for the sake of the contrition.

There are six spheres in the *demi-monde* of Paris, each distinct, each occupied by a woman who being in one not very often enters another.

The first are women of education and refinement, orphans or illegitimate daughters, instructed at the expense of the Government, who, compelled to earn their own livelihood, are thrown into contact with men in a different grade of society. The girls form an attachment for the men, who are of them, but not willing to marry them, because the French do not take wives or husbands out of their own station. The girls, who have probably looked forward to some such connection, become the mistresses of their lovers.

There is no concealment of the fact on either side; for this community admits of, and negatively sanctions, such relations. The two live together. She is loyal, for she loves. He supports her, often in luxury. She has society of her own, but not his society. The connection continues until he is married, frequently after, since marriage in France (and this is a fruitful source of such intimacies) is determined by mere worldly considerations. The separation is not so painful as it might be supposed, for it has been anticipated; though occasionally, sad to relate, it makes a tragedy on one side and life-long remorse on the other. Much more frequently men refuse to marry, and live with their mistresses until death.

If the mistress surrenders, or is abandoned by her lover, she goes into a shop, which she can easily do, as no tradesman in Paris inquires into moral antecedents. Consequently she is not, as with us, shut out from earning her own livelihood if she desires. Her first passion may have exhausted her heart, but that seldom happens. She is not long in finding a protector, whom she accepts either for financial or sentimental reasons. Her new friend may, or may not, be in easy circumstances. Whether he is or not, she follows her calling; has apartments with him; takes care of them; is his companion at the concerts and theatres, and on the evening promenades.

This is the second sphere, which to many poor and unprotected girls is the first.

The mistress' new relation does not change her outward life. She labors and she loves; her mind is employed and her heart is filled. She is as happy as other women are, for she does not believe herself polluted or degraded, and she has the society of other girls whose circumstances resemble hers. It sometimes happens the excitements and vanities appeal to her so strongly that she grows unwilling to labor. She wants more money and more pleasure. This is regarded by Frenchmen as evidence of her disloyalty, actual or prospective; and so when she quits the shop he quits her. She then becomes a mere adventuress, a member of the third sphere, or a representative of the fourth, which is a moral decline.

The adventuress is the most glittering and seductive phase of the demi-monde. The women are usually pretty, tactful, and clever, who have substituted art for nature, and whose only end is pleasure. They are women capable of better things, but who need excitement as a stimulant; whose continuous revels are to them what brandy is to the inebriate.

The Marble Heart, familiar to our playgoers, through a bad translation and a worse adaptation, was designed to depict such a being. "Marco" was harder and more selfish than the original; but even she melted when it was too late, and felt pity and affection when she saw the ruin she had wrought.

The notorious Cora Pearl and Mabel Gray, though both English by birth, are types of this class. They have become entirely Parisianized, and seldom leave the city during the season. I saw them at Baden-Baden about a fortnight ago, and they seemed to be borne on the highest crest of success.

The adventuress is often an educated girl, who has been so wronged by some man as to nearly crush her heart; or she may be a creature of such high animal spirits, so sensuous and fond of excitement, that she is willing to purchase ease and luxury at any price. She is a power in France, and she enjoys her sense of power keenly. She is singularly sharpened by her constant intercourse with men of the world. Possessed of quick instincts and a clear understanding of human nature, able to dissemble on all occasions, to counterfeit every emotion, she has a vantage ground she never quits. Though everybody knows what she is, shrewd men are constantly deceived by her. Those who boast of their skepticism and their indifference to women become infatuated with her and open to her their purses as freely as they do their confidences. While their money lasts they are retained. That gone, they are permitted to see what dolts they have been.

The adventuress has a shining but a brief career—from eighteen to thirty-five. After that she finds it difficult to trade upon her faded or fading charms, though sometimes she preserves herself so admirably, and is such a consummate artist withal, that she appears young at five-and-forty. The life she leads does not wear her out, as might be expected. Unnatural as it seems, it is natural to her. Having little conscience or heart, she ages slowly, and soft couches, dainty diet, and purple swathing keep her in fine condition. She does not perish wretchedly, as sensationists declare, but with a precaution and prudence that come to most of the French when they are no longer young, she provides for her future; goes into graceful retirement; smokes her cigarettes; grows pious, perhaps; is kind to the poor; kisses the cross with an unuttered epigram upon her lips, and sleeps in Montmartre under a marble figure of the Resurrection.

THE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

Funeral of Traupmann's Victims.

Galignani's Messenger of October 2 describes the funeral, or funerals, of the victims of the tragedy, as well as the scenes which were observed subsequent to the interment. The reporter says:—"Yesterday afternoon the victims of this horrible tragedy were removed from the Morgue and restored to their family. It had been proposed to perform a funeral service at Notre Dame, but this intention had to be abandoned in consequence of difficulties relative to the administration by which the funerals are conducted. At about 4 o'clock four hearses entered the courtyard of the Morgue, and shortly afterward one of the priests of Notre Dame arrived, preceded by the cross and choristers in white surplices. The seven coffins were placed on the ground and formed a square, covered over with a large black pall with a white cross. After the usual prayers the coffins were placed in the hearse, to be conveyed to the Northern Railway, by which they were to leave in the evening for Turcoing, where the Kincks have a family grave.

The bodies were accompanied by M. Leroux, of Lille, brother-in-law of Madame Kinck, with several members of the clergy. They were to leave by the twenty minutes past 8 o'clock P. M. train and arrive at Turcoing at 5 this morning.

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At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

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Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 11·45 and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

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The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

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FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

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Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

Fram Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·25, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 29

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY, and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required each month is estimated at four hundred and ninety-five bushels of Corn, two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of Oats, sixty-four tons of Hay, and sixteen tons of Straw.

This is not given, however, as binding the United States to receive just that quantity, but simply as the nearest practicable approximation of what may be required each month.

The United States reserves the right to increase the above quantity, by one-fourth, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving thirty days' notice.

The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with the above requirements.

A bond in the sum of *twenty thousand* ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Deliveries to commence immediately after award of contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
10 11 6t and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.,
October 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., October 30, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
First Lieutenant Ordnance,
10 8fmw6t Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 722 N. Sixteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, WARDROBE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE FEATHER BEDS, HAIR MATTRESSES.

On Friday Morning,

October 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 722 N. Sixteenth, below Brown street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor and chamber suits, walnut dining-room furniture, walnut wardrobe, handsome rosewood piano, made by A. Bergfeld, handsome Brussels and other carpets, fine feather beds, fine hair mattresses, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

The furniture was made to order by Moore & Campion. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 10 13 2t

Sale No. 1234 Arch street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, AXMINSTER, VELVET, AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

October 18, at 10 o'clock, No. 1234 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, comprising elegant walnut parlor suit, satin coverings, elegant etagere, centre and boquet tables, clocks, handsome ornaments, elegant walnut hall furniture, oak library furniture, superior oak dining-room furniture, fine china, glass and plated ware; elegant walnut chamber suits, wardrobes, mirror doors, fine hair and spring mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, elegant Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, etc. Also, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. Also, handsome parlor fire-proof, made by Farrel & Herring.

The furniture was made to order, is of first quality, and in use but a short time.

Catalogues now ready. 10 14 3t

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.

VALUABLE ROLLING-MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, ROLLS, BOILERS, FURNACES, ANGLE AND TEE IRON, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

October 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, the entire valuable machinery, steam engines, etc.

Particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 13 6t

GREAT ART SALE.

We will sell at Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth,

On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, October 20 and 21,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BELONGING TO MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE UNTIL DAYS OF SALE, AT HIS GALLERIES, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

The collection, with other choice works by great men, has fine specimens of the following:—

J. L. Gerome,
Coomans,
Baughniet,
B. C. Koekkoek,
Carl Becker,
Leyeux,
Prudhon,
Roszczewski,
Castan,
Compte Calix,
Lobrichon,

Willems,
Chavet,
Caraud,
Lejeune,
Schaffels,
Dargelas,
Levy,
Herbsthoffer,
Brissot,
Amberg,
Accard,

Merle,
Plassan,
Verboeckhoven,
Hamman,
Moulinet,
Hoguet,
Herzog,
Escosura,
Seignac,
Trayer,
Etc. etc. etc. 10 8 12t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 9 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 12 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 13 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, Large Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers, Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, China, Paintings, Engravings, etc., etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior furniture from families declining housekeeping, comprising—Suits of walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture; piano-fortes; large and small centre tables, with brocatelle and Tennessee marbles; elegant etageres to match, with mirror backs; large and small bookcases and wardrobes; library tables and easy chairs; fine spring and hair mattresses; feather beds and bedding; about 100 carpets of different kinds; oil paintings, engravings, china and glassware, etc.

OFFICE TABLES AND DESKS.—Also, several large and small office-tables and desks.

CHANDELIER AND HALL LIGHTS.—About 18 chandeliers.

LACE SHAWLS, SILK RIBBONS, ETC.—Also, a lot of lace shawls, ribbons, etc., to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—Also, an invoice of fine plated ware and cutlery. 1t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 322 North Ninth street.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On Friday Morning,

October 15th, at 10 o'clock. 10 13 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 10 14 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

21,267	Woollen Blankets.
44,950	Uniform Coats.
4,600	Great Coats, mounted.
24,309	Pairs Stockings.
2,665	Pairs Trowsers.
2,172	Pairs Boots.
8,534	Pairs Bootees.
4,565	Shelter Tents, and other articles.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain GILL, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 8 6t and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

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Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

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No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Gift of Cutlery to President Grant.—At the palatial store of Messrs. James E. Caldwell & Co., No. 902 Chesnut street, is now on exhibition an elegant set of cutlery, the gift of the workmen of "The Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.," to President Grant. It was designed by J. W. Gardner, who has been long connected with the company, and manager of the works, and as a sample of American manufacture will by no means suffer in comparison with the make of the best-known foreign factories. In temper and finish the goods are as near perfection as workmen have yet attained to.

The set consists of sixty-two pieces—two dozen dinner knives, two dozen dessert knives, half-a-dozen carving knives and forks, and a pair of steels. The forks are two-pronged, and it is to be hoped they will realize all expectations as duplex-pronged when oyster-knives chance to be missing. Half the set are in pearl handles and half in ivory, the designs being similar. The handles are gracefully shaped and delicately carved in American maple leaves. The American spread eagle is engraved on the blades, which are joined to the handles with heavy bands of gold. On each blade, below the spread eagle, is the inscription, "U. S. Grant, President of the United States." The case is artistically conceived, so as to be in keeping with the gift. It is composed of two kinds of American wood—butternut and bird's-eye maple—and is fitted up with scarlet velvet inside, with a compartment for each article. Perhaps no better way than this could be taken to inform the authorities of the improvements effected by American workingmen in American factories.

A Merited Compliment.—John F. Hill, Esq., the worthy President of the City Executive Committee, was the recipient of a personal compliment, at his residence, No. 1209 Filbert street, last evening, as brilliant as it was merited. His parlors were filled with many prominent members of the Republican party, some of whom had good reason to thank him for their success at the past election. Messrs. John H. Houseman, the new Recorder of Deeds, William R. Taylor, the able Coroner who was and is to be, John E. Addicks, Health Officer, William Stokley, President of Select Council, and the members of the City Executive Committee, were numbered among the guests. The Liberty Cornet Band did the honors of the serenade effectively. A fine collation was spread out, which received befitting attention. At its conclusion, the health of the hostess was drunk, and a toast to Mr. Hill, acknowledging the indebtedness of the party to him for his able management in the campaign just closed, was rapturously applauded. Altogether, the occasion was one which well illustrated the harmony and good-fellowship between the President and his fellow associates.

A Dishonest Employe.—John Dick, a nurseryman, who has his place of business at Thirty-fifth street and Darby road, has in his employ a number of men, all of whom sleep in the same room. Yesterday one of them, named John O'Keefe, went into the room, and after coming down stairs left the place. Another of the workmen, on going into the room, discovered that all the trunks had been broken open. The alarm was given, and it was ascertained that $45 in money and a silver watch had been taken. Information was lodged at the police station. O'Keefe was then arrested on Greenvale lane, near the Darby road, when he denied the accusation made against him. He was, however, taken before Alderman Randall, who held him for a further hearing.

A Fair in Aid of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women is now being held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, northeast corner of Chesnut and Eighteenth streets. The scene will be enlivened this evening by music from the orchestra of the Blind Asylum, and on to-morrow and Saturday evenings an efficient band has been engaged to lend additional attractions to the deserving object of the Fair. Remember the indigent blind women.

The colossal bronze statue of a private of the famous 7th New York Regiment, to be erected in the Central Park of that city, is now ready for shipment, and has been placed in front of the foundry of Wood & Co.'s establishment, on Ridge avenue. It was cast after designs of J. L. A. Ward, and it reflects great credit upon him, and is altogether a beautiful specimen of the perfection achieved in bronze castings in this city.

Caught in the Act.—About 1 o'clock this morning Policeman Gorman, of the Seventh district, heard an unusual noise in the rear of a house on Vine street, above Sixth, occupied by Mr. Jones, and on going into the yard, found William Griffin at work on the shutters. On him was found a bunch of skeleton keys and a "jimmy." He was before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was committed for trial.

The Late Freshet.—The residents along the Schuylkill have been busy in recovering the timber which has been floating down the river since the late flood. The Schuylkill Harbor Police yesterday took in charge some 12,000 feet of this article, and it is calculated that as much more is lying along the banks of the river.

Found in His Possession.—A policeman yesterday arrested M. Worrell, on Second street, below Green, with a roll of cloth which he is alleged to have stolen from the dry goods store of George Blye & Co., on Second street, above Willow. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

An Alleged Assault and Battery.—George Palmer (colored) was overhauled yesterday at Front and Moore streets on a charge preferred by a girl of assault and battery, which she alleges he committed upon her. He was held to answer.

HELL GATE.

Progress of the Improvements.

The *N. Y. Post* thus speaks of the efforts to make this portion of the East river navigable:—

The Hell Gate improvements are going forward slowly but satisfactorily. Mr. Maillefert is surface blasting upon Way's Reef and Shelldrake Reef, but his contract expires on the 1st of December, and its renewal will depend on the price he may require. His present charge is $44 a square yard. His operations consist in lowering a can of glycerine from a row boat, upon the surface of a rock, and exploding it by means of an electric wire. Much of the force of the explosion acts upon the water, but a small quantity of rock is generally displaced. A long period is subsequently required for raising the loosened rock. This process is looked upon by engineers as the most expensive, the slowest and the lest unscientific of any proposed, and measures are going forward, under the superintendence of General Newton, to blast several other rocks in a more rapid and economical manner. At present he is operating upon Hallett's Point, which projects 360 feet from the Long Island shore.

A wooden coffer-dam has been built, one hundred and thirty feet, to the low-tide mark, in which operations will constantly go forward during the winter. The measurement of rock from the surface to a depth of twenty-five feet is about six thousand cubic yards, and this General Newton expects to blast away at an expense of from five dollars to ten dollars a yard. On the accomplishment of this task, he will proceed to blast galleries underneath the surface to the full length of the rock, and finally remove it entirely.

The whole will include about two million cubic feet, and the work can be accomplished in a year and a half, if funds should be provided. The sum thus far received has been $250,000. Of this, $180,000 will be absorbed by the present contract of Professor Maillefert, leaving but $70,000 for the operations of General Newton, who has already spent a large part of this amount in surveys and in other preparations. He has now five steam-engines, three or four of which will be employed upon the Hallett's Point coffer-dam. He is also preparing an iron still-water dam, of a peculiar construction, to be sunk on other rocks and act as a defense for divers against the force of the stream. A machine he proposes using will sink a series of ten holes for charges at one time to any depth required. A simultaneous discharge in these excavations will remove a large quantity of rock. Hallett's Point will be cut perpendicularly at the shore line, and appear like a wall. The removal of this formidable rock will be of great value. Ships can then pass, with abundant sea room, and without any danger of veering upon Flood Rock.

GONE UNDER.

Loss of the Whaling Schooner Susan N. Smith.

The New Bedford *Mercury* gives the following account of the loss of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston:—

"It began to blow fresh on Saturday night, August 27, and I made all snug for the night. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 28th the gale increased, close reefed foresail and trysail, and secured hatches. About 3 o'clock lost waist and larboard boats, and heavy seas were constantly sweeping over the decks and filling them with water. Soon found the vessel could not live by lying-to, so kept her off before the wind, but the foresail soon blew away, the wind having increased to a perfect hurricane. After running for about half an hour the man at the wheel became alarmed, and let the vessel come to the wind, and we lost our last boat, the schooner laying deep in the water, but I did not think there was much danger, the vessel being so new and good. I told my wife not to be alarmed, but she dressed herself and laid down with both children in the berth. I then took an axe in order to cut away the foremast, as the water had got to the hatches on deck, and the lee rail was under. Went forward and cut fore-rigging clear; tried to cut the mast through, but before I could do so the schooner blew entirely over on her side, her masts in the water, and I was washed away. After being knocked around for a few minutes, got to the main-rigging, and endeavored to get to the cabin, but a heavy sea came and washed all on deck away. I got hold of the cross-trees on the mainmast, and held on, the sea breaking completely over me. After daylight the gale moderated, and I remained until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then got to the vessel. One man who was with me was washed off and drowned, and the shipkeeper after getting on board sat down and died. My wife and children I never saw again. After remaining upon the wreck, in a space of eight feet, for eight days and nights, during which time we were without food or water, myself and four of my crew were taken off by the barque Hartworth, Captain Oxley, of Shields, and taken into London. We were in a fearful condition, but the captain's kind care saved our lives. I was badly bruised and had my breast bone broken."

The Susan N. Smith was a new vessel, of 108 tons, owned by Heman Smith and others, of Boston, and sailed Feb. 29, 1868, and was reported July 30, lat. 35 39, lon. 52, 90 sperm on board.

THE ROMANTIC BARON.

More About His Desertion of Helene Stille.

A writer in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* comes to the relief of Helen Stille. If what this writer says is true, there has been some lively perjuring recently done in the Superior Court of New York. Helene, according to the *Constitutionalist*, lived at Mobile with her father and mother, and there first met De Revierre, who was then acting the part of a zouave. She and her mother eloped with him to the North, were pursued by the father and brought back to Mobile. Out of this affair grew a duel between the "Baron" and Colonel Harry Maury. After this Monsieur came to New York, where he followed the noble calling of a billiard-marker. Somehow or other he had a shooting affair with a notorious rough of this city, and then disappeared from our midst.

All this time, the girl had remained with her father at Mobile, spurned by the gentler sex and sympathized with by the coarser. She had been deceived, and she dearly paid for the villany of her seducer. So far as intercourse with ladies was concerned she might as well have been a harlot as what she was. She lived virtuously and in seclusion.

The writer further says that while at Wilmington in 1864-'5, he was surprised to hear that Helene and her mother were in town waiting for an opportunity to run the blockade and go to Europe, there to meet the false lover who had then become the Baron de Revierre. If one wishes to know how to become a Baron, he is hereby informed that he must do as Revierre did—go home to France, become reconciled to his father, display great skill in the working of iron, and gain wealth. At all events, that is what De Revierre did, and thus he became Baron de Revierre. He then sent to America, asking Helene to fly to her lover across the seas and live with him in France at ease. Satisfactory evidence laid before her father induced him to allow his wife and daughter to accept the invitation, and so, as soon as they could run the blockade, they bounded merrily over the waves bound for *la belle* France. On the young lady's arrival the Baron's father opened his arms, into which *mesdames mere et fille* fell sobbing; the De Revierre *pere* took the hands of De Revierre *fils* with one hand, while with the other he took the hand of the seducer; then he placed the four hands all together, extricated his own, and ejaculated, "Bless you, my children;" and so they blessed themselves. No dame in Paris had lovelier robes than those which the quondam billiard-marker gave his lovely bride. In short, they lived together for awhile, and then the Baron fabricated his pilgrim's staff and perambulated his calcareous strata; in other words, he cut his stick and walked his chalks. Helene had become the mother of two children ere the truant bird had plumed his wings for other flights. He had left her almost destitute, and at the time when the *Constitutionalist* heard this story, she was about to set sail for America.—*N. Y. World.*

OUR NEW SECRETARY.

Who He Is and What He Is according to the "World's" Correspondent—Why He was Appointed—The President's Treatment of Pennsylvania Republicans.

The New York *World* has the following correspondence from Washington:—

Washington, Oct. 13.—The President to-day dragged another small man from obscurity to complete a Cabinet already quite notorious for a paucity of members unknown at the date of their selection to the American people. The telegraph wires have been most of the day long flashing from Washington the hitherto unknown name and brief biography of William W. Belknap, of Iowa, as the Presidential appointment for the Secretaryship of War. Who he is and whence he comes were points of inquiry made by industrious newsgatherers in every direction. When the appointment was first given out from the White House the surprise in this community was as great as when the name of Borie was precipitated on the Senate and the country in March last. "Who is Belknap?" said one, and "Where in the world did he come from?" added another. Old army officers thought that they had heard some such name in the Western army.

General Dent, the President's body-guard, said he believed that Belknap had been corps commander in the war; but no one else could remember the name in that connection, and Dent, even in the portals of the White House, gave up the conundrum. "It is *Beltknap*, not *Belknap*," answered a gentleman in a crowd of anxious inquirers, who was at once plied for further intelligence. The name was repeated all the afternoon—"*Belknap, Belknap*, who the devil is Belknap, and what has he done that he should be made Secretary of War?"

The Democrats laughed and jeered, but the radicals took it in grim sadness; for no one was able to give any biography of the new Secretary, whose obscurity could hardly be penetrated in a city where somebody knows everybody who has been anybody.

As the day wore away Belknap's very brief history was dug out. At the War Department it was told that he had been a volunteer captain on General Sherman's staff. That at one time he had even been a division commander in the late war, but that now he was a country lawyer in some Western Iowa town.

At the Treasury and Navy Departments no one had ever heard of this Belknap before to-day.

In the State Department, where his new commission was being made out, the clerks were looking in Lanman's and other dictionaries and the army register, but no such name could be found. They had never heard of Belknap.

But the more frequent inquiry, perhaps, was, "When did Belknap contribute? How much did he contribute?" Alas! he was not remembered even among the presidential contributors. No one could give the kind, the date, the amount of Belknap's present. They will probably appear hereafter.

At the Internal Revenue Bureau they replied that they had just such a name on their rolls of Internal Revenue officials, but that it was not probable that the President had taken one of the gaugers, assessors, inspectors, detectives, or collectors, and made him a Cabinet minister.

But they were soon undeceived. The William W. Belknap, Collector of Internal Revenue, First Iowa District, residence, Keokuk, proved to be the same individual who is this day made Secretary of War.

He had been in the army, but was appointed from civil life to be a revenue officer. He is a personal friend of the President.

One man in Washington was finally found who had seen and known Belknap. He says he is about forty years of age, a lawyer by profession, of very ordinary ability, and had never held any important public position. In personal appearance he is described as tall and stout, with florid complexion and sandy beard.

It is significant of the President's regard for the Pennsylvania politicians and their demands that a Pennsylvania radical should have a place in the Cabinet, that this appointment was made of an obscure man, from another State, a few hours after the election was over in Pennsylvania. The President did not dare to offend the radicals of that State until after election.

It is only this week that the President and General Sherman held a conversation, in which they denounced the politicians generally. Grant said that he detested them, and did not want any of them in the Cabinet; to which Sherman said "Amen."

It has been ascertained, after considerable inquiry, that Major-General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He served in the army throughout the war.

He commanded one of the divisions of the 15th Army Corps, in General Sherman's last two campaigns, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officer. He is about thirty-eight years of age; is in excellent health, and is a lawyer by profession. He has already been telegraphed, and will reach Washington in a few days, when General Sherman will formally resign his position as Secretary of War, and Major-General Belknap will enter upon the duties of the office.

BELKNAP.

An Interesting Sketch of the New Secretary of War.

Major-General William M. Belknap, the new Secretary of War, is a native of the city of Hudson, N. Y. He is thirty-eight years of age, possesses a fine personal appearance, and a constitution that gives evidence of a man that can endure the greatest amount of mental and physical labor without fatigue. His father was Brigadier-General Belknap, who, in the war of 1812, entered the army as a volunteer, and was soon promoted from the ranks for good conduct. He was wounded severely at the battle of Fort Erie, and was one of the few officers created by the exigencies of war who was retained in service after peace was declared.

After serving a short time at West Point as instructor of infantry tactics, he expressed a desire for active service, and from that time (1819) to the year of his death (1851) he was more constantly on duty than probably any other officer of the regular army. For good conduct in the Florida war he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, he was practically the second in command under General Taylor, and won for himself the character of a gallant soldier by his meritorious conduct. He remained with General Taylor, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista.

The present Secretary of War possesses many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He has the same taste for business and love of discipline. Dependent almost entirely through life upon himself, his father being constantly on the frontiers, with no income save the pay of an officer in the army, young Belknap met his future with cheerfulness, became a protector to his father's family, and educated himself without taxing the limited income that was needed for the support of those toward whom he has throughout his life been singularly devoted.

On the death of his father, General Belknap moved from Hudson with his father's family, and sought a home in the then very new State of Iowa. With the resolute spirit of a pioneer dependent upon his own exertions for success, he established a home and commenced the practice of law. He was very rapidly gaining the respect of the community in which he lived, and began to be looked up to as a future leader in the enterprises, both financial and political, which affected the interests of his adopted State. It was then, while circumstances were preparing a brilliant future, that the Rebellion broke out. The firing on Fort Sumter summoned him to the field, and, like Grant, Rawlins, and other heroes of the West, he promptly abandoned his civil pursuits, and early in 1861 entered the army as Major of the 15th Iowa Volunteers. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, and for gallantry in that engagement was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and made Provost Marshal of the 15th Army Corps. He afterwards rejoined his regiment as Colonel, and took part in the attack on Vicksburg. After the fall of that stronghold he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and led the Iowa brigade in the Atlantic campaign. He took part in the battle of the 22d of July, when General McPherson was killed, and was afterwards made a full Brigadier-General for gallantry in action. He marched to the sea with General Sherman, and when the army reached Savannah, Ga., he was brevetted Major-General. He commanded a division in the 15th Army Corps in the campaign through the Carolinas, and fought his last fight at Bentonville. When the war ended, he was offered the position of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, but refused, and in 1866 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa district. As Collector of the Revenue he instituted reforms in his district, on account of which he received the highest commendations of the department. He was selected to deliver the annual address at the last reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, where he acquitted himself very creditably. In his speech he spoke in the most glowing and laudatory terms of the President and Generals Sherman, Logan, Howard, and Rawlins. In the wider field of Secretary of War, his eminent abilities and unquestioned patriotism will no doubt win for him a distinguished place in history. About a year ago General Belknap passed through this city on his way to Washington, accompanied by a youthful bride, a lady who will add to the graces of the national capital.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CUBAN PRIVATEERS.

The Frolic "Keeping an Eye" on the Cuba, alias Hornet.

From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 2.

Our port was again thrown into a state of curiosity and excitement by the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States gunboat Frolic, from New York, under orders of the proper department at Washington. The Frolic left New York on the 7th inst., and is commanded by Commander Henry Wilson, of the United States Navy. She has an armament of nine guns, with a full complement of men.

The first act of the commander was to forbid Commodore Higgins, of the Cuban steamship Cuba, from leaving port until the case of the vessel had been definitely decided. In this Commander Wilson stated he was acting under the orders of the President. The correspondence appears in this issue.

The Frolic will be better recollected as the Advance, purchased during the late war by the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of running the blockade and supplying the State troops in the field with the necessary arms and munitions of war, clothing, and provisions. She made several successful trips into our port, whereby the necessities of North Carolina soldiers were greatly relieved, but was finally captured by the blockading fleet. Her dimensions, capacity, and speed are quite familiar to a large portion of our readers.

Chase of the Lillian and her Escape.

From the Mobile Tribune, Oct. 9.

As will be recollected by our readers, orders were received here on Sunday from the State Department directing Lieutenant Pond, of the revenue cutter Delaware, to repair to Cedar Keys, and, if possible, to intercept the steamer Lillian, supposed to be a Cuban privateer. As the Delaware was on the marine ways, opposite the city, undergoing repairs, the officer in command was obliged to charter the steamer Lone Star for the chase.

The Lone Star left this port on Monday morning at daylight with the officers and crew of the Delaware. Whether she had an armament or not, besides small arms, we are not informed. She proceeded to Cedar Keys, and when she arrived there the bird had flown five hours previously. The Lone Star followed in chase until night, when she gave it up and returned to Cedar Keys, taking possession of a small lot of fixed ammunition, knapsacks, canteens, etc., which were left by the Lillian for want of time.

The Lone Star reports that when the chase was given up they saw a three-smokestack steamer in the chase, which was supposed to be the Spanish steamer Churuco.

The Lillian was in command of Captain Harris, who is an old Confederate blockade-runner. She is Clyde-built, and is a vessel of 1000 tons, though formerly only 600. She has lately been repaired and enlarged.

The troops were under command of Generals Guerero and Williams, the latter being an old Confederate officer, having served during a portion of the war as a colonel of artillery. The men were principally from New York, and composed of what is known as roughs.

Her Cargo and Crew.

From the Mobile Register, Oct. 9.

The cargo of the Lillian consisted of 161 boxes of merchandise, 20 boxes of saddles, 124 cases of clothing, 100 cases of dry goods, 121 boxes of drugs, 14 howitzers in boxes, and various other articles, consigned to Charles W. Fowler, Galveston, Texas. The steamer was owned, as appeared from her license and enrolment, by Henry Steers, of New York, and was commanded by Captain F. M. Harris.

In the absence of Colonel Boyd, the deputy collector at Cedar Keys, who at the time was at Gainesville for the purpose of telegraphing the authorities, the Lillian was cleared by the Mayor of the city and Captain Frank Sheppard, of the steamer Mary.

The Lone Star found at Cedar Keys First Assistant Engineer George Mutz, of the Lillian, and a number of the crew who had left the vessel through some dissatisfaction in relation to wages. The engineer, we understand, wanted $800 in gold for the round trip to Cuba and back. A part of them took passage to this place in the Lone Star, and the balance in the steamer Mary. The Lillian is considered very fast, though on her trip from New Orleans to Cedar Keys she only made nine knots. If not captured, she has by this time reached her destination and discharged her valuable cargo.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

The Sepviva Building Association, of Philadelphia, vs. John Wall, and John Wall, administrator. Sci. fa. on a mortgage. Defense payment. Verdict for plaintiff, $457·80.

George H. Bissell vs. A. H. Steel. A feigned issue to try the ownership of goods. Nonsuit.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

John Conrad vs. L. D. Sergeant *et al.* An action of replevin to recover goods seized under a distress for rent. Verdict for plaintiff. Rent in arrears $246·40, and value of the goods $250.

William Davis vs. Charles H. Smith. An action to recover the value of a steam engine furnished to defendant and erected in his factory. The defense set up that the engine proved a failure. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

There were but two prisoners in the dock this morning, and business was comparatively dull.

The entire morning was occupied with the trial of Ann Connelly and Bridget Hughes for assaulting and battering a third woman.

The trio engaged in a free fight over a difficulty between their children, finger-nails, broom-handles, and brickbats were used freely, and from the cross-swearing of the women, it was hard indeed to decide who was in the right. At the close of our report the case had not been concluded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Elmira R 5s...	58	30 sh Leh St.......	33¼
$800 Pa 6s,W L Cp.	101½	160 do.......	33⅜
$550 Pa 6s 2 se...ls.	107	46 sh Penna....2d.	56⅛
$5000 Ph & E 7s...s5.	82½	100 sh Reading R.c.	47·69
$500 City 6s, N...c.	100⅜	100 do....b30.	48
$1500 do....c.	100⅜	500 do.......	47⅞
$2000 do.......	100⅜	100 do.......	47⅞
$1000 U S 10-40s.cp.	108⅜	100 do.......2d.	47·56
20 sh Leh V R.......	53⅜	100 do.......c.	47⅞
42 do.allotm's	52⅜	100 do.......2d.	47·56
28 do.......ls.	53⅛	1000 do...ls.b30.	47⅞
7 do.allotm's	52⅜	800 do....ls.	47·56
1 do.......	53⅜	100 do....b15.	47⅞
50 sh Lit Sch R.......	41		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New...	100⅝	28 sh Leh Val.allot.	52⅜
$2000 Leh 6s, '84.....	81⅜	100 sh Read R...s30.	47⅞
5 sh Cam & A R.	120		

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Belknap Accepts the War Secretaryship—Farragut's Serious Illness—Absence of the President.

NEW YORK.

The New Clearing House—Doings of the Gold Board—The Government and the Hornet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Result in Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The following was received to-day at the Executive Mansion:—

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—His Excellency U. S. Grant.—Hayes and State ticket elected by ten thousand majority. Legislature stands—House, 3 Republican majority; Senate, 1.

R. D. Harrison,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Farragut's Health.

A despatch received at the Navy Department states that Admiral Farragut is in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Lancaster.

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter left for Annapolis to-day to inspect Admiral Poore's flagship Lancaster.

Belknap Accepts.

General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, has telegraphed his acceptance of the office.

The Way of All Flesh.

John P. Foley, correspondent of the New York *Times*, was married here to-day.

Frauds in Virginia.

It is understood that General Canby is making an investigation into the alleged frauds in the late election in Virginia. His report on the subject will be sent to Congress by the President.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Board and Gold Exchange Bank.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 14.—At the meeting of the Gold Board at noon to-day it is probable that the proposition of the Gold Exchange Bank will be accepted. This offers the use of the clerical force, office, etc., to the Board for the purposes of clearing, a Trust Company to be used for deposit.

More Injunctions.

It is rumored that an injunction has been issued restraining the Third National Bank from disbursing any part of the funds of the Gold Exchange Bank, now said to be deposited with it, until said disbursement be acceded to by the dealers obtaining this injunction. This rumor is denied at Gold Exchange Bank.

The New Clearing House.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the Gold Board at noon, it was decided to adopt the plan of a new clearing house, and five trustees will be elected by ballot to-morrow. The debate was a most exciting one. The faction in favor of the Gold Exchange Bank worked hard to defeat the plan, but the dealers are so enraged at the delay of the bank, and so anxious to proceed to business, that they carried the measure by a vote of 61 to 49. It was decided also that the Bank of New York be made a place of deposit for the new clearing house, and not the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet; 260 bales sold at 26½c. Flour active and firm, without decided change; sales of 12,000 barrels. Wheat firm; sales of 26,000 bushels winter red at $1·42@1·46. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 45,000 bush. at $1·05@1·08. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 63@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet at $30@30·12½. Lard dull at 17½c. Whisky quiet at $1·21@1·21½.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of a Prominent Baltimorean.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—General R. N. Waters, a prominent hardware merchant, and one of the Visitors and Directors of the Baltimore City Jail, died this morning, after a brief illness, from liver complaint. He was in the prime of life, and a brother of Waters, the celebrated book merchant.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The dullness in Wall street seems to have assumed a chronic character. Until the confidence of the public is restored by the lapse of time, the stock market bids fair to preserve the even tenor of its way. The disposition of the operators who can command capital enough to renew speculation is to take the bear side. The consequence is a large short interest, betrayed by the active borrowing demand for stocks. The reduced earnings of the Western railways is the basis for this tendency on the part of the street. The accumulation of money at this centre is still exhibited in the low rate of interest on call loans. Until the grain of the West is marketed this accumulation must continue. As soon as money becomes active we shall have the first intimation that the crops are in motion. Then, by a curious paradox, stocks will go up in a stringent money market, for the reason that the stringency will be the sign that the movement of the crops has begun and that railway earnings will increase. It may be taken as an absolute fact that the cliques will always do the opposite of what the street does. The cliques live by the outside public. The latter have been induced to believe that we have not seen the worst of the panic, and that another revulsion is in the immediate future of the Stock Exchange. The street has, therefore, gone 'short.' The capital stocks of some railways have been sold twice over. The cliques have been the buyers, otherwise the decline under so many sales would have been a very large one. The cliques, however, keep the market dull and heavy enough to tempt the increase of such sales, but are careful not to drop it enough to allow covering. The easy money market allows the cliques to carry stocks without any great loss of interest. Money to-day was worth from four to seven per cent. The former was the exceptional rate on call, with pledge of government collaterals, and the latter the exceptional rate on stocks. The regular rates were five and six per cent.

"In discounts there is no change. Prime dry goods acceptances sell at from ten to twelve per cent., and second-rate names at twelve to fifteen. Prime bankers' paper is quoted at from eight to ten per cent. The indisposition to buy shows the expectation of lenders that money cannot remain in its present inactivity. Foreign exchange was firm to-day.

"Heretofore the October elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have exerted a very perceptible influence on the course of values in Wall street. As the days of the war become remote this influence seems to be dying away, for the reason that old issues are disappearing, and the political parties of the time recognize the financial obligations of the Government. In the gold market the effect of the political news was hardly, if at all, perceptible, the price remaining quiet at 130⅝@130¾ all day. In the Government market the same steadiness was visible until late in the afternoon, when one large house, basing their action on the doubtful result in Ohio, and taking the chance of Pendleton's election, sold two or three hundred thousand dollars of bonds. The prevailing dulness and the large offerings to the Government at the Sub-Treasury purchase rendered the market weak and lower, and prices declined a quarter to three-eighths per cent.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Good News from Dr. Livingstone—The Source of the Nile Discovered at Last—Derby Recovering—Civil Strife in Spain—Eugenie's Eastern Visit.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The amount of specie in the bank has decreased 5,600,000 francs since last week.

Afternoon Quotations.

Paris, Oct. 14—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

Frankfort, Oct. 14.—U. S. Five-twenties firm.

Lord Derby Better.

London, Oct. 14.—Lord Derby is much better to-day, and still is improving.

More Good News from Livingstone.

London, Oct. 14.—The following despatch concerning Dr. Livingstone was received here yesterday under date of Bombay, October 6:—A letter has just been received here from Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller. He was at Lake Bangleweo at the time of writing in July, 1868, and was in excellent health and spirits. He mentioned incidentally that he believed he had at last found the true source of the Nile.

Internal Troubles of Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—According to official reports made public by the Government authorities, the insurrection has been reduced to a small group of insurgents, who are doing their utmost to avoid the national troops.

Eugenie's Eastern Trip.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived here. The weather is delightful.

Public Meetings in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Yesterday there were three large public meetings in the city. No disturbances occurred.

Cuban Shipping and Finance.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Oct. 14.—Arrived, steamship Eagle, from New York.

Sugars; prices stiff, and quotations unchanged.

Exchange on London and the United States is a shade higher.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Majority in Pennsylvania Over 4000.

To Associated Press.

We have reports now from every county in the State except Lycoming and Snyder. Geary's majority will be over 4000. John Covode.

The Majority in Ohio 10,000.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14.—To Hon. John Covode, Philadelphia:—Our congratulations upon your glorious victory. It was our critical year. We have triumphed by ten thousand and the Legislature. Liberty, and freedom have triumphed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Absent.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The President being absent to-day, matters are exceedingly quiet about the Executive Mansion. General Porter, private secretary, is present, attending to routine business.

Naval Order.

Detached, Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, from the Nipsic, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic fleet; Ensign C. R. Meeker, from the Severn, and ordered to the Nipsic; Ensign Jerome C. Morse, from the Wasp, and ordered to this city for examination for promotion; Assistant Surgeon Lewis Pilcher, from the Navy Yard in this city, and ordered to the Albany. Ordered, Ensign J. R. Selfridge, to the Navy Yard at Boston; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres to the Naval Hospital at Washington.

Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter are at Annapolis to-day for the purpose of inspecting the United States steamer Lancaster, the flag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron, now about to sail for Rio.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Case Against the Hornet.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 14.—District Attorney Pierrepont on Wednesday received a telegram from Attorney-General Hoar, requesting that Assistant District Attorney B. K. Phelps should go to Wilmington, N. C., and take charge of the case for the Government against the Hornet in the U. S. District Court of North Carolina. Mr. Phelps was selected owing to his experience in similar cases, and because of the absence of the District Attorney of North Carolina, who is visiting in the interior, out of the range of telegraphic or railroad communication.

Summary Arrest of an Actor.

Egbert T. Teneyck, who was arrested some weeks ago, while performing in a play at the Grand Opera House, for forging army paymasters' checks, and gave bail, was rearrested last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on a bill found by the Grand Jury. He had just finished the *role* of "Sebastian," when taken into custody. He gave bail this A. M.

FROM CANADA.

Napoleon's Liberality to the French Bishops.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Napoleon has ordered that the travelling expenses of the French Bishops of Quebec, on going to and returning from the Ecumenical Council, shall be defrayed from the Imperial exchequer.

Sir Hastings Doyle, who was on his way to Ottawa, reached St. John's, when he was recalled to Halifax by a telegram, on important business. His visit to Ottawa is indefinitely postponed.

ASA.

Futile Efforts of Interviewers to Pump Him.

Up to the day of Asa Packer's defeat in Pennsylvania all the newspaper "interviewers" utterly failed in their attempts to pump him. It was for a time supposed that he refused to give his "views" because he had none; but it has come out that it was because he considered it too heavy business. "This thing of talking," said he to a persistent and impertinent reporter who lately bothered him, "this thing of talking is a serious matter, and we will have to give it some serious attention some other time." This is excellent. It gives us ground of hope for Asa Packer—not, perhaps, hope of his being elected Governor or President on the Democratic ticket, but hope that he will escape the luck of other politicians who make wind-bags of themselves. A politician who has learned that "this thing of talking is a *serious* matter," has not lived in vain, nor studied Grant for naught.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Portsmouth, N. H., reports a tidal wave at 10 o'clock on Monday night, which was eighteen feet high, and which ran up one hundred and twenty-five feet above high-water mark. Rather remarkable, that!

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President Again on the Go—His Visit to Frederick, Maryland—The European Markets.

FROM MARYLAND.

The President at a Country Agricultural Show.

Frederick, Md., Oct. 14.—There were large crowds to-day to receive the President in this city. Colonel W. P. Maulsby warmly welcomed him in a speech, and expressed the thanks of the multitude for his presence on this occasion. The President replied:—

"I have great pleasure in visiting, for the first time, the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the late Rebellion, and which, too, stood up manfully for the maintenance of a whole Union. I expected to visit your city some years ago, but found myself unable to do so, but now that I have found so many friends, and have been so gratified with what I have seen of your fair, and enjoyed of your hospitality, I hope at some future time to visit you again."

The President was loudly cheered, and in the committee-room received the multitude, shaking hands as they severally passed before him. It should have been stated that Secretary Cox was with the party.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—This morning the warehouse building, No. 349 Baltimore street, a few doors east of Eutaw, was burned. The first story was occupied by Moses Gutman & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers. Stock badly damaged. Loss, $25,000; partially insured. The other stories were occupied by Richard Mannko, wholesale and retail boots and shoes. Estimated loss, $50,000; partially insured. The damage to the building is about $5000. A. Munden & Co., lamp and coal-oil dealers, lose $2500; fully insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

Damage to the Railroads.

Saratoga, Oct. 14.—A train from the North has arrived here, three and a half hours behind behind time. The passengers report that the track is damaged for three miles south of Fort Ann, and that they had to walk from one train to the other.

From Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14.—Business is generally suspended, and at least 100,000 persons are in the streets witnessing the grand trade procession, which is pronounced by all to excel anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. The procession is fully nine miles long, and is three hours in passing a given point.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Oct. 14—4 P. M.—Consols 93⅞ for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862 84⅛; of 1865, old, 84⅛; of 1867, 83⅝; ten-forties, 76⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.—Cotton tending downward; middling uplands, 12⅛d.; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day 8000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Fine rosin, 16s. Spirits of petroleum, 10d.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close.
7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the State Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants
7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered.
7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 25 S. SEVENTH Street.
7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30